

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

20c • APRIL 1968

WHAT SHOULD THE WISE SHOPPER KNOW ?

An interview with **BETTY FURNESS**

White House Consumer Aide.



A SECOND LOOK AT THE UN

THE RED CROSS IN FLOOD AND WAR

WHEN THE REDS CUT OFF BERLIN

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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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This June it will be 20 years since the Berlin Airlift. Here's a word-picture summary of the 15-month-long adventure in supplying 2,000,000 people by air that followed.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of *The American Legion*. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of *The American Legion* should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

WHEN THE BRITISH LEFT BOSTON

SIR: I must have studied the American Revolution like the British fought it. In one quiet hour I learned more from John Clagett's enlightening article, "The Military Strategy of the American Revolution" (March), than I learned during all of my disrespectful youth.

I wish this note could be ended here, but if there must be a but, let it begin now. For years my boss has been letting me off on March 17 to celebrate Evacuation Day. I fabricated that one of my grandfathers fought at Bunker Hill.

Now along comes author John and claims Boston was evacuated on March 26, 1776. If he is correct and my boss makes me pay back for all those holidays, I'm in real trouble. If the article is correct the Saint Patrick's Day Parade is going to lose one good right guide by day and a likewise Irish neighbor by night.

J. LEO MULVEY
Boston, Mass.

Professor Clagett said the British "sailed from Boston" on the 26th. Troops and Tories boarded ships in the harbor on the 17th, and the ships sailed for Halifax on the 26th. On with the parade.

ACTION IN THE SLUMS

SIR: The combined efforts of *The American Legion Magazine* and Edward Jablonski on the subject "How to Destroy the Slums" (February), produced a very interesting, terse and informative article.

The vivid description of the endeavors of STEP (Solutions to Employment Problems) to solve social problems has impelled your readers to seek further information on the subject. Encouraged by the news that private enterprise, as well as government, is taking a positive and direct step toward new solutions to new problems, your audience, we hope, will seek actively to participate in this resurgent movement.

ROBERT E. JOYCE
Assistant Director, STEP
National Association of Manufacturers
New York, N.Y.

SIR: As Director of New Careers here in Knoxville-Knox County, I was most interested in the article, "How to Destroy the Slums." We are operating on a grant from the Bureau of Works-Training Programs, U.S. Dept. of Labor, in training 100 individuals from the poverty level to go into permanent sub-professional jobs in the public sector.

Your article profoundly illustrates that the problem of poverty must be accepted as a problem of private businesses in cooperation with the federal, state and local governments. I feel this article will do much toward changing attitudes and be instrumental in providing new opportunities for many of our less fortunate fellow citizens.

THOMAS E. KIRKPATRICK
Knoxville, Tenn.

SIR: Gaining or regaining human dignity is much more important than any federal handouts. The prospective of education is misunderstood by too many people in America today. Let's have more such articles on how the poor people of America can help themselves and their country. This is real Americanism we all can understand.

ROLAND E. BUSE
Milwaukee, Wis.

EINSTEIN'S THEORY VS. THE THREE R'S

SIR: Your editorial, "E=MC" vs. A-B-C & 2+2=4" (February), points out the root cause of our troubles. I have been judging essays by high school seniors and am dismayed by their lack of skill in writing our English language. As you say, "Our basic poverty, as always, is the twin sister of ignorance."

R. F. STEINER
Topeka, Kan.

LAYING THE MONUMENT'S CORNERSTONE

SIR: One of the best articles in the February issue was Paul Ditzel's piece on "How They 'Built' the Washington Monument." But I suggest the bearded gentleman laying the cornerstone in the picture is not President Polk. James K. Polk was a beardless man of 53 in 1848, rather youngish-looking for that age. The man using the trowel in the picture has long white hair and beard and looks at least 80. I see no one in the picture resembling Polk.

CLYDE C. HAMMERS
Kansas City, Mo.

Our article said that Masonic Grand Master Benjamin French laid the cornerstone. The archival record on the old picture said it was a picture of Polk, who was also there that day. Nobody in the picture looks like Polk, who is usually represented with a clean-shaven face and long white hair down the back of his neck. Our caption writer, unable to resolve the confusion, recalled that men without beards can grow them later and this man has long white hair down the back of his neck. Having no firm grounds for arguing with the data supplied with the picture, he said it was Polk. Logically, it might be Benjamin French. But French wore George Washington's Masonic apron and sash that day, and this bearded character

wears no such things. The picture was done by an artist, after the event. It would be just like an artist to get rid of French and have Polk lay the cornerstone. Our old-time artists were always altering history to get the great men up front. They invented clothes for them that they never wore, too. Why not beards as well?

TELEPHONE SERVICE

SIR: To your article, "Information Is Just a Phone Call Away" (February), you might have added the biggest phone service of them all. I am referring to "Action Line," as it appears in hundreds of newspapers throughout the U.S.

Our own "Action Line" receives thousands of inquiries weekly, most of them by telephone, and provides not only information but services, including help in getting thousands of dollars worth of refunds from businesses, restoration of benefits from various government agencies and information literature from everywhere. Some of our most frequent inquirers are veterans and wives of veterans.

CRAIG WILSON, Director
Action Line
Akron Beacon Journal
Akron, Ohio

ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

SIR: I read with interest your Washington Pro & Con in the December issue entitled "Should The Method Of Military Academy Nominations Be Changed?" It may be of interest to you and your readers to know that appointments to the Coast Guard Academy at New London are made solely on a competitive basis. This has been so since the Academy was established in 1876. There are no Congressional appointments or geographical quotas. The College Entrance Examination Board is used as the scholastic examination.

LT. CMDR. J. W. DUENZL
Acting Chief, Public Information Div.
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, D.C.

FOURBLED AND QUADRUPLD

SIR: I have an uncle who is a sort of wit. He sometimes uses the word "fourbled" to mean the next thing after doubled and tripled. When I ask him where he got it, he says it is a genuine old American word. Is he kidding?

DINAH BLACK
Chicago, Ill.

In 1839, English Captain Frederick Maryatt published a "Diary in America," in which he said he heard one of "the first men in America" say: "Sir, if I had done so, I should not only have doubled and trebled, but fourbled and fivebled my money." But Maryatt was a sort of stuffed shirt who showed open contempt for the way Americans used English. Historians are sure that whoever said that to him invented it just to outrage Maryatt. He was pulling the captain's leg, as your uncle is pulling yours. The "first men in America"—then as now—used "quadrupled."

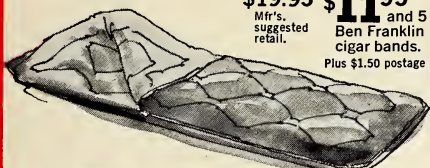
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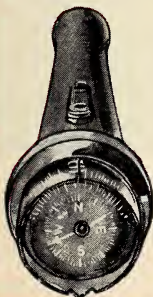


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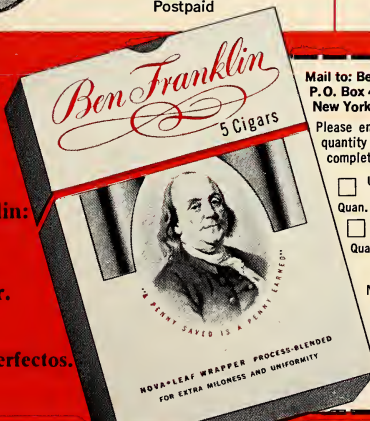
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(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

IN 1692, 19 WITCHES were hanged on Gallows Hill in Salem, Mass., 20 miles north of Boston. The Hill is still there, in a park off Highland Ave., and the "Witch House" (1642), where those accused were examined during this brief period of fear and panic, still stands at 310½ Essex St.

There are about 40 other houses and buildings in modern Salem dating back as far as 1651. They are part of Salem's days as a center of privateering, ship-building and the China Trade, when fortunes were made by shrewd Yankee traders before they were 30.

The City of Salem and the Salem Chamber of Commerce (at Essex St. & Hawthorne Blvd.) have together published an excellent brochure and map with a tour of 16 historic houses and buildings open to the public. (Small fee for most of these; some are open only in summer.)

The tour takes you first to Salem



Maritime National Historic Site on Derby St., where Salem shipping centered. The Custom House has exhibits including the desk at which Nathaniel Hawthorne worked when he was a town surveyor. The "House of the Seven Gables," at 54 Turner St., built about 1668, is probably the house about which Hawthorne wrote his book with that title. It has been considerably rebuilt, but it is still a worthy prime attraction.

The Derby House (1761) is the oldest brick house in town. It was the home of Elias Hasket Derby, who fitted out privateers during the Revolution and later was a leader in establishing trade with the East Indies and China.

Space forbids listing all the old houses in town, but you should certainly see some of the Federal period masterpieces by the great architect, Samuel McIntire. Among these are the Peirce-Nichols House (1782) at 80 Federal St., and the Pingree House (1804) at 128 Essex St. The Essex Institute (132 Essex St.) and

SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #44 — A travel series for motorists



Custom House, with Hawthorne's old office still as described in "The Scarlet Letter."

SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS

the Peabody Museum (161 Essex St.) have exhibits on early New England and on the China Trade.

The Pioneer Village in Forest River Park (Clifton Ave.) is a reproduction of a 1630 settlement (summer only).



While in the vicinity you will find Marblehead, Mass., six miles southeast, richly rewarding. Gloucester, whence go fishermen for cod and mackerel, and

Rockport with its modern art colony, both on Cape Ann, about 18 miles northeast, offer much to anyone interested in the early history of America. Both were founded in the 1620's; both are rich in Massachusetts tradition. And, of course, don't neglect Boston, one of our country's most historic cities.

1968 Motel and Restaurant Info:

In Salem: Good—Pilgrim Motel, 40 Bridge St., 1 mile NE on MASS 1A. 55 A/C rooms. Pool. (617) 745-2000. Very Good—Hawthorne Hotel, Hawthorne Blvd at Essex St., on MASS 1A. 128 A/C rooms. Good restaurant, bar. (617) 744-4080. (There are many other fine places to stay and eat in the vicinity. See MOBIL TRAVEL GUIDE to the Northeastern States.)

Your appreciation of any historic area is enhanced if you read about it first. R. D. Paine's "Ships and Sailors of Old Salem," (1909) is good and "Massachusetts," one of the American Guide Series, has a good piece on Salem. Ask your librarian for other references.

EDITOR'S CORNER

PENNSYLVANIA DILEMMA

THE PENNSYLVANIA legislature is in a bit of a mess as a result of an act authorizing free state flags to Pennsylvanians now serving overseas in the Armed Forces. It has a heap of requests from former members of the Armed forces asking for the flags. It has an additional heap of requests from present members of the Armed Forces who are *not* now serving overseas. Neither the law nor the budget provide free flags except for those now in service overseas. We have been asked to help turn off the kind of requests that can't be filled, which we do with this explanation.

Earlier publicity given the act did not make it clear that the free flags were only for Pennsylvanians now in service overseas.

GABBY STREET'S CATCH

PAUL DITZEL, who writes for us, is usually pretty careful. Perhaps the phone was ringing and the coffee was boiling over in his California home when he wrote a paragraph in our piece on the Washington Monument (Feb.) saying that catcher Charles (Gabby) Street caught a baseball tossed from the Washington Monument on Aug. 29, 1892. That's correct, except for the date.

Pop Shriver, a Chicago catcher, caught such a ball on Aug. 29, 1894, before the monument guards came out and chased him away. But as several readers were quick to tell us, Gabby Street was only ten years old in 1892. He started his major league career with Cincinnati in 1904, and ended it as the St. Louis Browns' manager in 1938. Later he went on radio. He died in 1951.

After hearing from readers on this 1892 matter, we had a terrible time trying to find out for sure just when Gabby *did* catch that ball, until our office contacted Ken Smith of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y.

Here's what Smith told our John Andreola, based on a story in Smith's files written by George Minot that was in the Washington Post some four years ago:

It was Aug. 21, 1908, at 11:30 a.m. Gabby Street was out to prove that he could hang onto a ball dropped from the monument. W. J. Preston Gibson and John Biddle, both well-known Washington clubmen and baseball fans, had bet \$500 on the outcome. Gibson bet Street could do it and acted as the "pitcher." In order to get the balls past the base of the monument, Gibson rolled ten of them out of a chute, but none went far enough out. So he started throwing them. Down on the ground, Gabby Street caught the 13th ball thrown. The force of the ball almost drove his hand to the ground.

A National League ball was used, and the date and time of the event were written on it. In recent years, Gibson's son, James

McMillan Gibson, had the ball in his Georgetown (D.C.) home at 3017 N St., N.W. When, on Jan. 13, 1964, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy bought the house, he moved to another N street address in Washington.

This Feb. 1, his father-in-law advised us that James M. Gibson died two years ago and he didn't know what had happened to the baseball.

Pop Shriver, in 1894, appears to have been the first to catch a ball thrown from the monument. In 1910, two years after Gabby did it, White Sox catcher Billy Sullivan repeated the feat. Pitchers Ed Walsh and Doc White tossed the balls, and Sullivan caught the 24th one thrown out. For reasons difficult to discern now, Gabby Street's catch—neither the first nor last—is the famous episode of this sort. Possibly because he was a colorful character. He had a great gift of gab and came by his nickname honestly.

A WAIT IN ELIZABETHPORT

AN APOLOGY is due 22,985 New York readers and 13,826 New Jersey subscribers in the New York metropolitan area who failed to receive their February issue of this magazine on schedule. Most properly, the apology should come from the Post Office Department.

In response to complaints of non-delivery, an inquiry revealed that the 36,811 magazines had been shipped by B&O piggyback from our printing plant in Louisville, Ky., on Jan. 17 and 18, and arrived at Elizabethport, N.J. on Jan. 22. We were notified by the Post Office Department that the shipment was still in Elizabethport on Feb. 15, and that action had been taken to move same.

DR. DANIEL POLING

WE DON'T WANT the passing of Reverend Doctor Daniel Poling to go unnoticed here. He died in Philadelphia on Feb. 3 at the age of 83. Like his good friend, the late Francis Cardinal Spellman, Dr. Poling was personally close to the Legion and many Legionnaires. His son, the Rev. Clarke Poling, was one of the famous "four chaplains" who lost their lives in the sinking of the *Dorchester* in WW2 when they surrendered their life jackets to men who had none.

Dr. Daniel Poling, a leader in Protestant church circles, was a voice in the land, a powerful orator and editor of the Christian Herald from 1925 until his death. He and Cardinal Spellman were frequent participants in American Legion conferences, and were the confidants of several National Commanders. Dr. Poling spoke up against Communism, and for firm American policies in dealing with it. He helped organize the All-American Conference, along with Past Nat'l Legion Commander George N. Craig, Jr.

Dr. Poling's sister, Mrs. Hubert (Laura) Goode, a Past National President of The American Legion Auxiliary, died last December.

Dr. Poling passed away within hours of speaking at a dinner sponsored by the Interfaith Chapel of the Four Chaplains, marking the 25th anniversary of the sinking of the *Dorchester*. RBP



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What Should The Wise Shopper Know?

An interview with Presidential aide BETTY FURNESS on problems

we all face as buyers and users of goods, credit and services.

By ROBERT ANGUS

SCENE: Office of Miss Betty Furness, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, the Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C.

TIME: Winter, 1968

QUESTIONS by Robert Angus

ANSWERS by Betty Furness

Q. Miss Furness, you are the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs. What does that mean?

A. It's three jobs in one. I advise the President on consumer affairs. I'm chairman of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests. I serve as executive secretary of the Consumer Advisory Council.

Q. What does "advising the President" mean?

A. The President asked me to let it be known that the government is interested in the problems we all have as consumers—as buyers and users of goods, services, credit, and so on. Of course, business and industry buy and use things and services, too. But we focus on the individual and the family. The President wanted me to invite public comment and then come back and tell him what's bothering people as consumers. That was the very first thing he wanted me to do.

It is also my job to suggest new laws that I think may be needed to protect consumers. Then, too, we are tangling with consumer problems that it would be good to solve, although there are no easy solutions that come to mind. In this area we are defining problems and hoping to find answers later.

Q. Doesn't your office also serve as a lightning rod for consumer complaints, and as a sort of lobbyist for consumers in Washington?



Miss Betty Furness, Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs, as she outlined consumer problems and complaints in interview with Mr. Angus.

A. Theoretically our little office is a lobby for consumers. But I don't have the clout that some of the business organizations do. We hope I have the moral clout and the power of persuasion.

You've got industry protecting its interests in hundreds of different ways here that all cross the consumers' interest. But we don't have hundreds of people protecting consumers. We've got my office which is a relatively small office, and some members of Congress who take a pretty keen interest in consumer problems.

This year the President will appoint a Consumer Counsel in the Department of Justice who will serve my office and work directly under the Attorney General to act in the interest of American consumers.

Q. Have Congressmen been referring much mail to you?

A. Sure. They send me most of their consumer mail.

Q. What are the most common complaints of shoppers?

A. Let's stop for a moment. If you want to use the word "shopper," give it a very broad meaning. We are certainly interested in the usual "shopper"—the guy or gal wandering down the supermarket aisles. But "consumer" takes in a lot more. Do you consider yourself a "shopper" when you invest in a mutual fund or borrow money? Or when you take your car to the garage to be fixed? Or when a gas main leaks in your cellar? Is your wife a shopper if a salesman comes to the door when all she wants to do is hang out the wash? Most people don't think of themselves as shoppers in such cases, but we consider these things to be consumer matters, and we have complaints that touch on all of them.

Q. Agreed. What are the most common complaints of "shoppers" in this much broader sense?

A. Complaints about repairs outrank all others. America is having more trouble keeping things running and getting them fixed than anything else, if the number of complaints is the index. Other complaints vary widely. We have a broad list of categories of complaints. They include door-to-door sales, meat packaging, manufacturer's guarantees and others. But in some areas where I know there are great abuses, I get almost no mail at all.

Q. Why?

A. In some cases people don't know they are being had. In others, they are too ashamed of what they think are their own mistakes to bring the subject up. Credit is a good example. Some people don't even know that it is possible to shop for credit. They think they have to



Consumers complain most about keeping things running and getting them fixed.

take the deal that's offered. And when they get taken in, they think it was their own stupidity. Somebody might write me and say that this gadget didn't work after he bought it. But he won't write to say, "I'm stupid." They don't realize that they're not stupid — that the people they're dealing with are trying to make credit as complicated as possible for them to understand, and they're succeeding in making it complicated.

Another reason for non-complaint is that we tend to think that there already is a law protecting us, or that somebody is attending to the problem that's bothering us right now.

An excellent example is the history behind the Meat Inspection Bill, which passed last year. It aims to compel cities and states to bring local meat inspection up to federal standards at least. What it is getting at is meat that never crossed state lines and thus escaped previous federal inspection laws. How many of us realized that in the 60 years we have had the Department of Agriculture stamp on meat there was a lot of uninspected meat for sale?

Then, too, even if a consumer knows

there's no protection, he thinks somebody is bound to take care of the problem that's bothering him. "There are all those people in Washington. I don't have

to worry." Well, you do have to worry about it yourself. Congress, they say, "reacts to the will of the people." Well, not to the will of people who don't speak up.

Q. You've cited repairs as the number one consumer problem.

A. It's a funny thing. You can't mention repairs to anybody anywhere without somebody saying, "Let me tell you what happened to me." It's a very difficult problem. If it were simple, it would have been solved by now, because the manufacturers are aware of it and they don't like it any better than we do.

The Consumer Advisory Council has taken on this repair and service problem as one of its projects. I hope that we might at least be able to air the best repair service practices. Maybe if we could zero in on the best system and give it exposure, other people would copy it.

Q. Isn't part of the problem finding good service men in the first place?

A. The shortage of good repairmen is the very heart of the matter. It forces some shops to hire poorly qualified repairmen, and opens the door for more gyps and con men in the repair business. Not enough people want to get into honest, quality repair work. One car owner told me that his garage does excellent work—but, when his auto air-conditioner broke down in June, the heat of the summer was nearly over before he could make an appointment to have it fixed. The garage was too shorthanded.

Well, you can't just tsk-tsk that one. So I hope we can persuade more young people to go into repairs as a career. You don't need a college education.

PHOTOS BY GEORGE TAMES



Miss Furness and chart in her office that keeps track of what's happening in Congress to bills introduced to help protect consumers in various ways.

Maybe we can persuade some of these young people who are floundering. We can say to them: "Remember how you used to like to take things apart and put them together? Well, you can make a real living at it if you'll just pick up a little training. You can earn a good living and support your family and live happily ever after." Maybe we need a regular Labor Department recruiting program to whip this problem. You can't just pass a law and lick it.

Q. Don't some states have licensing laws to control gypps and incompetence in the repair field?

A. We are looking into the effectiveness of existing licensing of repairmen. Are they really able to say that where they have licensing you get better repairs? Certainly something ought to be done to control the gyp who tightens a nut and charges for replacing an electronic whatziz. Licensing may clamp down on the gypps and force some of the perfectly honest incompetents to quit or qualify themselves. But when there aren't nearly enough good repairmen to fix all the things that need fixing, you are up against something that goes beyond what licensing can do.

Q. What are the problems with manufacturers' guarantees?

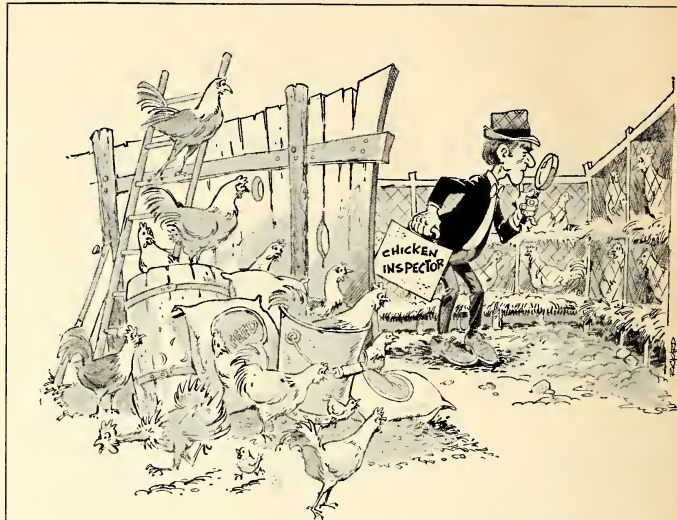
A. Some guarantees are excellent, but too often the standing of the firm rather than the guarantee itself seems to be what makes them good. There's a general feeling that guarantees themselves aren't satisfactory.

Sometimes you can't find out what they really mean. If only "part replacement" is covered within the guarantee period, then you are stuck for labor costs when the need for labor five days after you bought the thing was the fault of the maker, shipper or seller. Is this cricket?

Someone buys an expensive item and takes it home with a 90-day guarantee. It doesn't work from the start. It goes back to the shop and it is still causing trouble after 90 days. So before he ever gets good use from it he finds himself past the 90 days and paying through the nose.

If you don't mail the guarantee card back within X days after you buy the thing, the guarantee is void. Is this justified if you can prove when and where you bought it? Suppose the baby chews the card up or the post office loses it, or it gets thrown out with the wrapping paper. Should that void the guarantee?

Or the guarantee is sound as a dollar, but you have to crate a 100-pound item and ship or haul it 150 miles to the nearest authorized repair shop—and if you



More than 1½ billion pounds of poultry still escape federal inspection.

take it to anybody nearer to you that voids the guarantee. If your money didn't have all these conditions attached to it to make it hard for the seller to spend it, why should the thing you bought have them?



Yet I don't say all these things should be ruled out. Manufacturers have problems, too. They have to be protected against consumers who sometimes tell fibs. Ask any sales clerk about them. But we have a feeling that if we can pinpoint the problems maybe we can sit down with those manufacturers who really care and come up with something that's fairer for everybody. And maybe laws can put more teeth in the guarantees that aren't really issued in good faith. The industries and stores that *want* to be known for their good word have been able to do a pretty good job.

Q. What about door-to-door salesmen?

A. Judging from our complaints, I'd think about eight times before buying from a door-to-door salesman. There is a handful of firms that have established an excellent reputation in this field. I don't need to give them a free ad by naming them. They sell things like brushes, cosmetics and tools, and they set their sights years ago on repeat sales, on being welcomed back again and again. But others, particularly those looking for one-shot sales, practice anything from high-pressure psychology and fast talk to deceit and outright lies. Some stay within legal truth but they imply deals that you aren't really getting. I've heard of too many cases of men coming around and selling young secretaries sets of china and cooking ware. They don't get what the samples are. Busy as she is, I'd advise the working girl to say: "If I'm really going to spend \$80 on china, I'd better go down to the store and see what they've got for the same money."

Some freezer plans are classics of fraud and deceit. You should see our mail. They mumble things about what you'll get, but that isn't what you get. They say you're getting something, but that isn't what the piece of paper says you're getting. Then there's the home-improvement fast-talker — the fellow who drops in and says: "Lady, I just

ILLUSTRATIONS BY JACK RICHARD

happened to notice your roof looks a little old. Can I go up and look at it?" Then the fellow comes down and says: "Boy, did I get here just in time! You've got a problem there, and for \$200 I can fix it." And then he fixes it and says: "It's worse than I thought. That'll be \$500, and sign here." The poor woman spends money that she needn't have spent on something that wasn't wrong, to get a job done incorrectly, and may also find that as a dividend she's taken out a second mortgage on her house in signing the paper. I think those things should be outlawed in whatever way it's possible to outlaw them. Now there may

they have a foot in the door it turns out it's a sales pitch, and they use the answers you gave them in good faith to try to push something on you.

A. Yes. And the survey may come along a few days ahead of the sales pitch. Some encyclopaedia "surveys" pose as some sort of vague "school survey." They find out how many children you have, what school they go to, and so on. This much is played perfectly straight. Then, later, a different fellow comes around and says the school principal thinks your children need this set of books if they aren't going to grow up ignorant like you. Not in those words,

around at the bookstores, and if you have the best deal, maybe I'll come by your place." You'd find that a lot of these fellows have no place of business, no place to come back to if you have a complaint, and you might get a better deal at a bookstore.

Q. Several states have recently passed laws giving customers of door-to-door salesmen three days to change their minds about a purchase. What do you think of that?



A. Why not? And why limit it to just a few cities and states? People are preyed upon by door-to-door salesmen. Women are lonely who are either alone all day or bored with their small children. They're happy to have somebody to talk to for a few minutes. You get an oily salesman who tells the lady how lovely she looks today, and my what pretty curtains you've got, and she's half sold right there. She may buy something only to have somebody to talk to. Or she may buy, not understanding the terms of what she's buying. Then when her husband comes home or she talks it over with a neighbor, she may realize that she's made a bad buy. I think she should then be able to cancel. She didn't ask for this transaction. She didn't go into a store and say, "Sell me a vacuum cleaner or a set of books." She was not the aggressor in this case. She was the one who was put upon, and I think she has every right in a reasonable length of time to back out of such an agreement. And you know what? Life will go on just fine.

I feel strongly that not only the states but the cities should take on consumer problems and legislation. I think everything should start at the level where it happens. But on the other hand, what has happened where a state has such a law is that the people who sell like that run right over into the adjoining state. I am inclined in a case like this to say, "Let's get a federal law and put an end to all that nonsense so that it's uniform around the country." It's a perfectly plain, simple idea to let the housewife reconsider within a stated time. What objection could an honest salesman have to that?

Q. You have been widely quoted as favoring much better consumer education.



Some states give buyers three days to cancel agreements made with door-to-door salesmen. "A good idea," says Miss Furness. "Why not make it a federal law?"

be home improvements and freezer plans and so on that are very good. I still want those people to say what they mean, mean what they say and write it down.

Q. I've had people knock at my door and say they're conducting a survey. At first you think it's the Census Bureau or the Gallup Poll, but after

but they get the idea across that you should be ashamed of yourself raising your children in ignorance, and you can buy your honor back only by spending a few hundred bucks on this set of books.

You know what I'd tell 'em? I'd tell 'em: "Maybe the children do need some reference works at home. Where is your place of business? I'm going to shop

CONTINUED What Should The Wise Shopper Know?

A. You bet. There's a limit to what you can do with laws and regulations, and in the end nobody can help us as consumers quite as much as we can help ourselves, if only we know enough. We mentioned 60 years of Department of Agriculture food inspection and grading on food sold interstate. How useful is the grading if the buyer doesn't know what it means?

Q. When I go to a store to buy butter, I know grade A isn't necessarily the best. Does the same thing apply to meats and other food items?



A. Yes. In the case of eggs, butter and cheese AA is a better grade than A. That's confusing I think. It's also natural. No manufacturer wants to say that his cheapest product is bad, and I don't blame him. It isn't necessarily bad. So grading tends to start pretty high up and then go higher. Two sizes of eggs are larger than Large. One is larger than Extra Large. In the case of meats, some of the grades don't indicate absolute superiority but rather they are descriptive. Which is superior depends in some cases on what you prefer.

Q. Will you take us through some of the more confusing grades?

A. Well, federally inspected beef carries any of eight different grades inside the USDA shield stamped on it, and on most cuts the shield may show.

Prime is a highly acceptable and palatable cut, produced from young, well-fed cattle, and has liberal quantities of fat interspersed with lean meat. It is juicy, tender and flavorful. These days many people want less fat, and hence prefer *Choice*, though originally it was intended to come in second. It is good meat with less fat than *Prime*. *Good* has less fat yet, and is likely to be less juicy than the first two. *Standard* offers the least fat in relation to lean, and isn't as juicy as the others.

Commercial grade comes from older cattle, and often lacks the tenderness of the higher grades. Then there are three grades the consumer seldom or never sees—*Utility*, *Cutter* and *Canner*. These lower quality cuts are usually found in processed meat products, and are rarely sold in retail stores.

The three commonest consumer grades of eggs are B, A and AA. You seldom see grade C retailed. The grades have to do with appearance and condition. AA has the thickest yolk and white and the best appearance when you break it. Grade A eggs have reasonably thick yolks and whites. Grades B and C are

The best cheddar cheese is AA. It combines highly pleasing flavor, smooth texture, uniform color and attractive appearance. Grade A may be nearly as good, but it may vary in flavor and texture from one package to another.

Poultry grades are A, B and C. That's straightforward.



There oughtta be a law to require full disclosure in mail-order land sales.

still less attractive in appearance, but are perfectly edible.

The egg sizes, from the smallest to the largest, are Peewee, Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large and Jumbo. They range from 15 oz. per dozen for the Peewees to twice that for the Jumbos.



Q. Isn't there a problem with uninspected poultry that doesn't cross state lines?

A. Yes. While the Meat Inspection Bill will probably see to it that meat sold in the same state where it is produced may now meet federal inspection standards, similar laws on fish and poultry are still pending. Thirteen percent of poultry escapes federal inspection and that comes to 1.6 billion pounds of it.

Q. When I go into the supermarket, there are my chicken parts or my lamb chops all sliced up on a little cardboard tray. How do I tell whether they've been federally inspected?

(Continued on page 45)

TAX FACTS TO KNOW. TERMINATING THE TERMITE PLAGUE. MONEY MATTERS AND YOU.

It's time to settle up your taxes with Uncle Sam again, so check these basic points while preparing your paperwork:

TYPE OF RETURN: If your gross income was less than \$10,000, taxes were withheld on it, and you didn't have more than \$200 of other income, you may use punch-card form 1040A; otherwise use 1040. If your wife also had some income, figure out whether it's cheaper to file a joint return or separate returns (odds are a joint return will be better).

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS: In addition to the usual, familiar forgivenesses, don't forget these:

- If your wife is older than 65, you get an extra \$600 exemption.
- You don't have to pay taxes on Social Security benefits, railroad retirement, veteran's pension, sickness and disability payments, payments from an accident policy, and you probably can exclude much of your sick pay.

* * *

With the advent of warmer weather, one of the nation's most persistent, costly insect plagues—subterranean termites—begins stirring.

Subterranean termites, which look like ants except that they have a thick waistline, live in colonies in the ground whence they make passageways to buildings to get food—the cellulose in wood. Ergo, to get rid of the pests you must break the contact between the colony and the food supply (wood). Best ways: **NEW HOUSES**—Build them right to begin with. This means proper drainage, termite shields—preferably metal—between foundation and wooden superstructure, and treatment of the soil around the building (especially for slab-on-ground construction).

OLDER HOUSES—Keep an eye on signs of infection. Orkin Exterminating Co., one of the biggest, suggests you watch for discoloration of floors or paneling, weakened timbers, termite runways (tube-like affairs made of soil), and white wings on the ground (termites shed them to get below).

REMEDY—Do-it-yourself remedies are described in "Subterranean Termites" (Home & Garden Bulletin No. 64; U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402; 15¢). Incidentally, don't attempt to eradicate termites beneath concrete floors—get a professional to do it. Such outfits (who generally use chlorinated-hydrocarbon eradicators) will treat a house for \$180 to \$250. Yearly inspection thereafter costs \$20.

* * *

Note these recent legal-financial trends:

• **Transfer of life insurance:** It's fairly common to transfer ownership of your life insurance to your wife, thereby getting the proceeds out of your estate. But suppose you continue to pay the premiums, even after you have given the policy away?

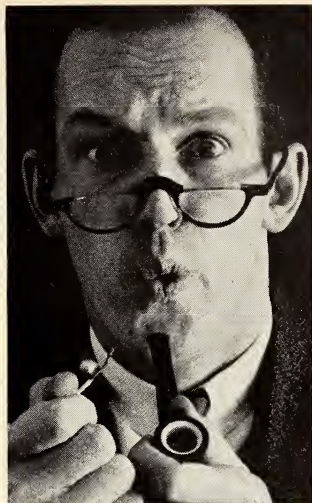
The Internal Revenue Service has just ruled that in such an event that portion of the policy bought by premiums three years prior to death is subject to estate taxes. For example, if you gave your wife the policy four years prior to death, three-quarters of it is taxable.

There's an "if" in the situation, though. If you transferred ownership to your wife with a "living motive"—not in "contemplation of death"—your wife may get off the tax hook. Your insurance agent can tell you how this can be fixed up (among other things, it means making the gift irrefutable, and maybe filing a gift-tax return).

• **Convertible preferred stock:** In the big wave of corporate mergers now going on, the seller in more than 50% of the cases is paid off in "convertible preferred" shares. The idea is to give him a break and thus make the sale more palatable. Here's how:

Ownership of convertible preferred gives you full voting rights plus priorities on dividends. Moreover, if you figure there's an advantage to switching your preferred into common, you can—within limits—do this. In other words, you have a multiple-choice position.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald



Someday you'll come around, Don Ruf.



After you've had your fling with tobaccos kissed with perfume and laced with honey, try Revelation. Sweet and syrupy, Revelation is not. Revelation is simply a richer blend of five great-tasting tobaccos. Nothing else. Pipe smokers don't always start with Revelation. But a great many end up with it.

for the experienced pipe smoker.

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

SHOULD THE U.S.

RECENTLY, Congress approved an extension of the present Selective Service System with only minor changes to correct the most glaring inequities. The issue should not be allowed to drop at this point. Congress should investigate, plan and take action to implement the best possible method of meeting our military manpower needs for the foreseeable future.

Through most of our history we have had a voluntary military system, although this has not been the case during several of our wars. It is generally conceded that, in a free society, an involuntary system is only tolerable when the absolute need for compulsion exists.

Thus the question comes down to this—given our present military requirements, which of the two alternatives (conscription or voluntary enlistments with new incentives) is the most practical and efficient method of recruiting sufficient manpower to protect our national security.

Those who favor a voluntary system—among them Rep. George Brown (D-Calif.) who introduced HR-9101 in the first session of the 90th Congress, which would provide orderly transition to a volunteer army—have pointed out the following advantages which would be gained by its implementation:

- 1) Preservation of the freedom of the individual to serve or not to serve, or, conversely, avoidance of the compulsion inherent in either the present system, a lottery or *really* universal military training.
- 2) Greater efficiency in the military services resulting from the lower turnover rate in a voluntary system, and thus substantial dollar savings in man-hours and equipment damage currently incurred in training.
- 3) Avoidance of the arbitrary discrimination and in-

equities which are inevitable under a system in which all are liable for service in theory but only some are called to serve in fact.

4) Removal of the uncertainty and doubt for individuals of draft age who now find it difficult to plan for future education or employment with any degree of certainty.

5) An end to the burden on educational institutions which are now required to do paper work and bookkeeping imposed by Selective Service regulations.

6) Elimination of many of the troublesome constitutional questions relating to conscientious objectors, both religious and political.

7) For the first time, a really fair scale of compensation for military personnel would be set up; something that has been notably lacking throughout American history.

A voluntary system is wholly compatible with the principles of our free society. Congress should declare its intention to thoroughly investigate its possibilities. If further study bears out the initial promise of the concept, then we should take the necessary steps toward implementing a voluntary enlistment system for the United States Armed Forces.

"YES"

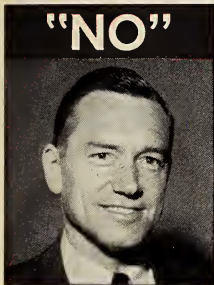


Rep. William E. (Bill) Brock, III
(R-Tenn.)
3rd District

Bill Brock

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

SWITCH TO A VOLUNTEER ARMY?



Rep. Samuel S. Stratton
(D-N.Y.)
35th District

IF ONE WERE to sit down like Plato and try to draw up a formula for the ideal society, undoubtedly it would be one in which there was no military draft. Some day when the present world has changed and Communist aggression is no longer a threat, America too might hope to return to such a beneficent condition. But in today's predatory world we cannot possibly abolish the draft without grave harm to our national security. Those who suggest otherwise are either unrealistic or misleading.

Obviously duty in the armed services, especially when more than half a million men are committed to combat in Vietnam, is not the kind of job that healthy, intelligent young Americans would normally elect as a first-choice occupation in sufficient numbers to man highly skilled combat forces totaling some 3.5 million men. For though the draft applies mostly to the Army, its impact is felt through all the services. An overwhelming percentage of men who "volunteer" today for the Navy, Marines, Air Force or the various reserve and officer candidate programs do so because the Army draft hangs over their heads.

This is not to say that improvements could not be made in current recruiting procedures. Undoubtedly they could, and we also should do more to make the services an attractive career. The major proposal here has been a substantial boost in military pay. But studies

have shown that to get a force of the size we need today would cost us an extra \$6 to \$12 billion annually. And quantity is not the only problem. What about quality? If membership in the armed forces is to be reserved mostly for those who find military service the highest paying job open to them, we cannot possibly get all the skilled technicians or qualified officers which a modern military force requires, since these men can do still better financially in civilian life. Every responsible survey of military manpower in recent months has reached this conclusion.

So the proposal for a volunteer U.S. Army, HR-9101, would really place the security and world-leadership role of the United States in the hands of a kind of mercenary, adventurist French Foreign Legion. This would be a damaging and regressive switch from the dedicated, quietly professional force which presently defends our security in Vietnam, and whose morale has been the marvel of all who have seen it.

Abolishing the draft is tempting political bait, especially in a Presidential election year. But as John F. Kennedy once reminded us, American citizenship involves duties no less than privileges. It might be nice to dream of a country where nobody had to pay taxes, but the United States as we know it could not long survive today on any such basis. Neither could a United States with a strictly volunteer Army.

Samuel S. Stratton



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for April the arguments in PRO & CON: Should The U.S. Switch To A Volunteer Army?

IN MY OPINION THE U.S. SHOULD SWITCH ☐
SHOULD NOT SWITCH ☐ TO A VOLUNTEER ARMY

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

Issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.



A broad view of Fairbanks, Alaska, under water late last summer. Red Cross disaster relief won race against winter.

By **TOM MAHONEY**

BEING A PART of the American Red Cross can be like holding a steady job that may be interrupted by a war against one thing or another anywhere at any time. If you are like Jack Coleman, the "war" may break out right where you have your steady job. Or maybe it'll call you from 5,000 miles away. In Jack's case, his last war was against a flood in his own bailiwick that came on by degrees while he was involved in something else.

White-haired Jack Coleman is one of the ranking Red Cross workers in Alaska. He first saw that piece of country while laying cables there for the Army Transport Service in WW2. His soft voice is a clue to his birth 51 years ago this March in Gentry, Ark., and reminiscent of his years as a florist in McMinnville, Ore., before becoming a full-time Red Cross worker there in 1959.

His office is at the Elmendorf Air Base in Anchorage, the 49th state's largest city. He normally spends most of his time in the biggest and one of the oldest Red Cross activities—its service to the armed forces. Elmendorf Air Base's need of such Red Cross service is typical of the need at other military installations. In addition, Elmendorf is a major refueling stop for the huge planes that evacuate wounded men, around 60 at a time, from Vietnam, the Philippines and Japan to the United States.

Sometimes two or three C-130's and Starliner C-141 jets land in one night, usually in the early morning. After a one-hour fuel stop, the planes fly directly to Travis Air Force Base in California, Scott Air Force Base in Illinois or Andrews Air Base near Washington, D.C. Yesterday's patients at Vietnam battle-zone hospitals may be in Walter Reed

WHAT IT TAKES TO DO GOOD:

The Red Cross in Flood and War

1967 was a busy year for the American Red Cross.

Here's a close look at a few of the things it did.

or some other U.S. hospital today. This saves lives. Regardless of the hour, Red Cross staff or volunteers meet every Air Evac plane landing at Elmendorf. Jack's wife, Dorris, a Red Cross volunteer worker, is one of the women doing this regularly.

Jack Coleman also wears a second hat. When danger threatens an area, all Red Cross men and women there become disaster workers. It may mean hardship and long hours without sleep but Jack loves it. "Helping others is the most satisfying work imaginable," he explains. He has had more excitement with the Red Cross than in all his previous career. He had disaster assignments in Oregon and arrived in Alaska in time to work at Valdez after the 1964 earthquake. He

and his wife were caseworkers in Louisiana the next year following Hurricane Betsy, the biggest and most costly hurricane for the Red Cross. Picking up after Betsy cost the organization \$17 million.

Last summer there was rain for 30 days in central Alaska below the Arctic Circle. On July 27, Jack Coleman responded to a call from Nenana, a community on the Alaska Railroad where it crosses the Tanana River. Goods are trans-shipped there for movement by water down the Tanana to the Yukon. It was from Nenana that men and dogs carried diphtheria serum west to Nome in an epic, sub-zero dash in 1925.

Jack drove to Nenana and found a little water from the Tanana in part of the town. It receded as he watched and



Vehicles in Fairbanks tote food and clothing to 13 shelters where more than 18,000 refugees found haven from flooded homes.



Mrs. Maxine Myer pays a Red Cross visit to flooded-out Eskimo family. Some villages were moved to military bases 'til water receded.



Blonde Santa in Vietnam. Red Cross gal Sherry Sink, of Sierra Madre, Calif., brings Christmas gift bags to a signal battalion

post perched by copter on a mountain top. All told, Red Cross helped bring 610,000 gifts to Vietnam last December.

CONTINUED The Red Cross in Flood and War

he returned home. But rain and drizzle continued and the Tanana rose again. A few days later he flew back to Nenana, but found only minor damage and the water had stopped spreading. He gave flood victims \$1,500 for repairs and again returned to Anchorage.

On August 12, a Saturday, Everett Bradley, the Red Cross field director at Eielson Air Force Base, 26 miles east of

the natives at Nenana. By telephone, he arranged for 125 women and children, many of them Indians and Eskimos, to be moved to Clear Air Force Base, a DEW line anti-missile defense installation 27 miles south of Nenana. Air Force and other volunteers cared for these evacuees. He also telephoned his wife at Elmendorf and asked her to join him in Fairbanks next day.

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE



An Alaskan satellite information center showed Red Cross flood workers their next job. It monitored this Sept. 14 polar view of the earth, with Hurricane Beulah poised in the Caribbean. They got a photo of it. "Next stop, Texas. . ."

Fairbanks, telephoned Coleman that there had been more rain and the swollen Tanana again was rising. Ed Quam, the Red Cross man at Fort Jonathan Wainwright, the Army's Arctic Training Center adjoining Fairbanks, telephoned that the Chena River also was rising. The Chena, normally 200 feet wide, flows through the heart of Fairbanks and into the Tanana a few miles south.

Jack Coleman hitched a ride to Fairbanks on an Air National Guard plane that afternoon, after alerting the western area Red Cross office in San Francisco that Alaska was getting seriously wet.

In Fairbanks, Coleman checked in with the civil defense authorities. He talked to Mayor Henry A. "Red" Boucher, a former meteorologist who served 20 years in the Navy; and arranged with an assistant school superintendent for the possible use of six public schools as shelters. Danger did not seem imminent. Lights were bright and music blared at Fairbanks' Alaska-67 Exposition—but Coleman had no time for it. Late that night he had a little sleep in a fifth floor hotel room.

On Sunday, the Chena was still in its banks but the Tanana was overflowing downriver. Coleman was worried about

CORPUS CHRISTI CALLER



As Beulah moved in on Corpus Christi Sept. 20,

VALLEY EVENING MONITOR

The Chena began to overflow in Fairbanks on Monday, August 14. Jack Coleman joined the City's civil defense leaders in setting up a headquarters in the basement of the police station. In the morning he flew in an Air Force helicopter to and from Eielson Air Force Base. From the air he saw the Chena spreading into the residential section known as Island Homes. Some 300 residents there were safely evacuated before noon.

Coleman reported this to his superiors in San Francisco and told them more Red Cross staff would be needed. Ralph Davis, a San Francisco disaster expert, was ordered to Fairbanks and the situation was reported to the Red Cross national headquarters in Washington, D.C. There, Gen. James F. Collins, Red Cross President since 1964, followed the reports. He knows Alaska from be-



Remains of car wash in McAllen, Tex. Beulah

up his wife at the airport. Returning to the city, knee-deep water halted their taxicab five blocks from their hotel. They waded the rest of the way. That evening water began to rise in the lower business district. Volunteers, including Legion members, sandbagged the 75-bed St. Joseph's hospital while its patients and staff were moved out to the Basset Army Hospital at Ft. Wainwright. (The Legion has a long-standing agreement with the Red Cross on teamwork in a disaster.)

At about 3 a.m. Tuesday, an unexpected five-foot surge of water drowned half a dozen people in their homes. Eighty percent of the city was flooded. As water began to pour into the police station basement, the disaster headquarters moved to the first floor.

"The Chena just ran wild," recalls Mayor Boucher. "When it hit the top level of the city it raced across it. The Tanana moved in on us from the south, and in 24 hours we looked like a toy city in a bathtub."

Water knocked out the underground municipal telephone system, but the Alaska Communications System, a military installation used commercially for long-line communication, continued to function. The disaster workers moved by small boat from the police station on Wednesday to the headquarters of the Alaska Communications System.

The flood lapped at the first floor of the building, but all the forces of government found sanctuary on the second floor. The switchboard room, containing

RED CROSS



The Brownsville, Tex., Civic Center, converted to a shelter by Red Cross for some 1,300 refugees moved out of lowlands in advance of gales. Center was supplied with food, clothing, fresh water. But Beulah's worst blow followed from floods.

RED CROSS



Dick Ross registers Hall family in Brownsville. Registration of refugees by Red Cross helps reunite families that become separated when a disaster strikes.

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • APRIL 1968

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a Red Cross mobilization moved in ahead of her.



dropped over 20 inches of rain on southern Texas.

CONTINUED The Red Cross in Flood and War

usable space of 4,500 square feet, became offices for the federal, state, city and Red Cross forces. Four and five people jammed themselves around a single desk. Work continued day and night. People slept exhausted on the floor or grabbed one of the few cots available.

"In seven days," says Coleman, "I had about nine hours sleep—mostly on the office floor."

Fairbanks passed Juneau in the last census to become Alaska's second largest city and, with Ft. Wainwright and environs, is a community of around 30,000 people. Nearly all were affected by the nine-foot deep flood. Several thousand fled temporarily to Anchorage, 260 miles by air and 450 by highway to the south. Some ran to the hills and were accommodated by friends or strangers whose homes were above water level.

Families with two-story houses camped upstairs. Small boats and large military trucks coursed the streets rescuing people. With local telephones cut, ham operators radioed directions for some rescues to operators in California, who relayed them back to Fairbanks by the A.C.S. long distance lines. Power for lighting was reduced and available only in a few localities.

When Ralph Davis flew in on the heels of Gov. Walter Hickel, of Alaska, Jack Coleman was happy to yield direction of the Red Cross job to the San Francisco disaster specialist. It gave him a chance to open shelters as planned in six public schools. There, an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 people were fed and housed. Coleman later took charge of heavy duty transportation involving military and other vehicles and, still later, relief for the isolated Indian village of Minto, which can be reached only by riverboat or bush plane.

Mrs. Coleman first helped with mass care operations. With other Red Cross workers, who arrived from as far away as New England and Atlanta, she then assisted individual families, nearly 4,000 of whom turned to the Red Cross for food, clothing, bedding and other essentials. With these they could return to their homes or occupy temporary quarters while they cleaned out the mud and debris.

Mayor Boucher and Ralph Davis moved the Red Cross people five blocks by helicopter, from the A.C.S. building to the top floor of Travelers Inn. For several days the basic Red Cross operation was to supply food. Only a few food stores on higher ground were open, and these were on an emergency basis and short-stocked.

"By the evening of the 17th we had

brought in all the grocers and they had given Ralph an estimate of their inventories," recalls Mayor Boucher. "Joe Frannish had \$150,000 worth of meat in his warehouse and the freezer could hold out for about 48 hours." Recognizing that this was the major source of meat in the community, the Red Cross bought it all and distributed it. "Red Cross money helped put both our families and our merchants back on their feet," said Boucher.

Most food was distributed at the six shelters. Mayor Boucher delivered some himself via helicopter to isolated stranded

RED CROSS



Red Cross President, retired Gen. J. F. Collins, at Red Cross installation at Phan Rang, South Vietnam, June 1966. He has visited every Vietnam Red Cross facility.

groups. Half tracks and amphibious vehicles were employed. Some 30,000 people in all were fed. Additional Red Cross relief centers were opened at (1) Fort Wainwright, where 740 families received \$110,000 for immediate necessities—principally clothing; (2) at the Assembly of God Church in Nenana and (3) in Anchorage. The Anchorage relief program served 4,500 evacuees.

Within a few days there were 126 Red Cross staff people in Alaska, the greatest concentration of disaster workers since Hurricane Betsy, two years earlier. With Ralph Davis as his deputy, Richard F. Gordon, Western U.S. Area Director of Disaster Services, took charge. Except for Air Force service as a lieutenant colonel in WW2, he has been handling

disasters since the 1933 Long Beach, Calif., earthquake. Two higher Red Cross executives, both WW2 veterans, Donald Stout, manager of the Western Area, and Robert M. Pierpont, National Director of Disaster Services, Washington, D.C., flew to Fairbanks but left direction of the job to Gordon.

Pierpont helped for a time as a case-worker, sitting at intake, interviewing applicants for aid and writing disbursement orders, an experience that convinced him the forms used needed revision. This has been done.

On August 20, Milton Jackson, Eastern U.S. Area Director of Disaster Services, flew into Anchorage from Alexandria, Va. With the aid of volun-

teers, including Jenny Isbell, the wife of General Isbell, he set up a Red Cross headquarters at the Y.M.C.A. On August 23, a special ten-car train began to take evacuees back to Fairbanks via the Alaska Railroad under arrangements with Civil Defense. The Red Cross supplied box lunches, nursing care and recreation for children on the train. In Fairbanks, it provided buses to take people from the station to their homes.

Convinced things were well in hand, General Collins, who had been reading all reports, that day left Washington for The Hague to attend a meeting of directors of the League of Red Cross Societies, a federation of the national organizations of 106 countries. In Moslem countries, these usually are the Red Crescent and

in Iran the agency is the Red Lion and Sun.

While the crisis was over, much work remained in Fairbanks. On August 26, Red Cross headquarters moved to the Hunter School. Mrs. Corlene Borjesson of Seattle, who happened to be in the area on her honeymoon when the flood hit, served as receptionist, greeting other volunteers and applicants for help. The latter numbered 450 to 500 a day for a time, as Mayor Boucher proclaimed the Red Cross "the official disaster relief agency in Fairbanks for assistance to stricken families and individuals."

Help took many forms. The Air Force flew in mobile Red Cross feeding units from Oregon and Washington. These

so much that Terry Lockman, a Red Cross worker from Memphis, Tenn., drove the Portland, Ore., canteen truck into the Island Homes subdivision where the flood first hit. Every house bore a high water mark and the streets were strewn with debris and rubble. But from many chimneys smoke was billowing, indicating that furnaces were back in action, and basements were being pumped out and dried well in advance of any wall-cracking freeze.

A 26-year-old Fairbanks musician, with a wife and three children, lost nearly everything when the river flooded his home. He received Red Cross assistance totaling \$1,678, including food and clothing, household furnishings and an

the flood and its aftermath cut his congregation. The Red Cross replaced the clothing and provided temporary maintenance until the church was reestablished and his income resumed.

Joe Rocker, a Fairbanks railroad worker, his wife and their four children live in a century-old parlor car, once supposed to have been the private railroad car of Brigham Young, the Mormon leader. The flood made a shambles of the old car and two attached wani-gans (small sheds) used for bedrooms. The Red Cross gave the Rockers more than \$4,400 for food, clothing and repairs to the car and the wani-gans.

By early September, the Red Cross had spent \$1,300,000 in the area. "The people of Fairbanks have every reason to be grateful to the Red Cross," said a Fairbanks News-Miner editorial. Director Gordon, on September 25, reported that, of 3,926 applications for assistance, all except 50 had been closed and that he had never before experienced such "rapidity of action, completeness of program and good human response" in a disaster. The staff, its work done, gradually dispersed.

Jack Coleman, who was the first to arrive, was the last to leave. He remained in Fairbanks until November 16. By then, the Red Cross had spent \$2,021,000 there and nearly all homes were ready for the sub-zero winter.

But before leaving Alaska, the Red Cross disaster workers there had word of their next big task. At Gilmore Creek, 18 miles north of Fairbanks, the Department of Commerce's Environmental Science Services Administration has a "satellite data acquisition station." There, a big dish antenna picks up pictures from a 320-pound satellite circling the earth in a polar orbit 865 miles out in space. On September 8, this station advised the Red Cross people still busy in the Hunter School that a tropical storm in the West Indies had reached hurricane intensity and been named Beulah. Two Red Cross men, Milton Jackson and Roy Popkin of Washington, D.C., visited Gilmore Creek and brought back a Polaroid picture of it, a swirling white mass southeast of Puerto Rico. When they left Alaska, many of the disaster workers went directly to the Gulf states menaced by Beulah.

She was moving in the direction of Florida when first noticed, but after passing Puerto Rico on September 10 she turned due west and brushed the southern coast of the Dominican Republic on the 11th with winds of 150 miles an hour. She turned southwest below Jamaica, slowed to a tropical storm for two days, then turned northwest, picked up force and crossed the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico on September 17. She

(Continued on page 51)

RED CROSS



Beverly Carpenter works for Red Cross on hospital ship U.S.S. Sanctuary. Here she writes letter for Lance Corp. James Jobs, whose arm wounds prevent writing.

vehicles roamed the flood area while families cleaned out their homes, in some cases dispensing hot soup as well as coffee and sandwiches. Few restaurants were open. Families had neither time nor facilities for cooking.

Because families needed every moment in the race with winter to clear and dry out their basements and first floors, day care centers for children were established in cooperation with the Community Action Agency of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Red Cross distributed several thousand clean-up kits. These consisted of two-gallon plastic buckets, scouring pads and powder, soap powder, brushes, mops, disinfectants and clothes.

On Labor Day, the water had receded

electric guitar that he needed to resume work.

The flood ruined clothing and personal effects of a 19-year-old private at Ft. Wainwright, his 18-year-old wife and their baby. They fled to a church with only a suitcase of baby clothes as water kept rising in their apartment. It eventually missed the ceiling by just two inches. When the undermined church collapsed, they even lost the suitcase. Several hundred dollars of Red Cross money provided clothes for the father and baby, maternity clothes for the mother who was expecting a second child, and rent for another apartment until the soldier's next paycheck.

A minister, father of two, lost his clothing and most of his income when

HAVING LONG WORKED at a press desk at the United Nations, I was intrigued to note that at its last convention. The American Legion voted to set up a committee to reexamine the UN, going right back to its beginnings. After watching the UN at work for 17 years, I asked myself what I would look into if I were on the special Legion study group. My list of questions grew so fast that I had to cut it down to size. I found that my priorities focussed on matters that tend to make the UN fail of its original purpose. There are many questions of this kind in the UN. By their gravity, they clamor for top consideration in any serious study—however nice it would be, instead, to look at the sunny side.

Here are the leading items for study on my list, along with a bit of background on each. My list is not a "study." Study would begin where I leave off.

Has the peacekeeping role of the UN been satisfactory?

It certainly has not. Any study that would come up with suggestions to improve the UN's most basic role would render a service to mankind. In some respects the UN as peacekeeper is an unintentional bully. That is, by its nature it is easier for it to get tough with small and weak states than with great powers, and to settle controversies in which great powers are not on opposite sides.

The first instance was Korea, in 1950, when the United States carried the main burden and the UN's contribution was chiefly the loan of its name. Even that would have been impossible had not the Soviets made the mistake of walking out of the UN just before the event, thus passing up the chance to veto UN intervention in Korea. They never made that mistake again.

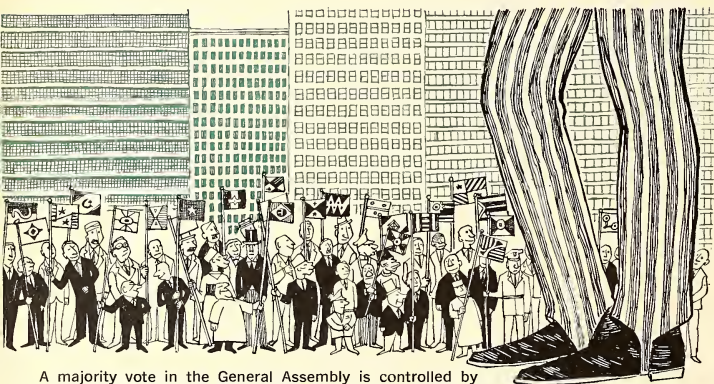
The second was in the Congo in 1960. Here the Soviets expected the UN to oust the Belgians and leave the Congo to their own favored Patrice Lumumba. Had they seen what was coming they

all the Congo airports to Soviet planes.

The Soviets retaliated by refusing to pay their share of the UN's Congo operation. Finally, the UN waged war on Katanga to deny it its independence and force it back into the rest of the Congo. Whatever else this was, it wasn't peace; it was war, initiated by the UN against a small and weak state. The UN war against Katanga was justified as being politically necessary. Thus do war-making powers justify their aggressions. When one reviews the debate in the UN over the Congo, it is plain that too few of the nations were considering how to

A Second Look at the UN

*What matters would you focus on, and why, if
you served on a committee to study the successes
and failures of the United Nations since 1945?*



A majority vote in the General Assembly is controlled by 70 nations, each of whose population is less than that of New York City. Many of them use UN to advance their national ambitions, prejudices.

keep the peace. Too many sought to use the UN to advance their concept of what the Congo's future should be. This sort of national behavior in the UN repeats itself time and again. Is there any escape from it?

The UN moved against major powers to keep the peace when it induced Britain and France to halt their Suez invasion of 1956. Both of them used the veto to block initial moves against them in the Security Council. But when Yugoslavia, backed by both the United States and Russia, invoked a special rule to move the question into the General Assembly (where there is no veto), Britain and France pulled back their forces.

Whether it was the UN action that persuaded them, or lack of U.S. support, is uncertain. We'll return to the special rule that was invoked when we take up the question of the veto in the UN Security Council by which a single nation can block UN peacekeeping action.

Today, the great, conspicuous UN failure is Vietnam. The UN role there is virtually nil. Early in 1966, the United States sought a new Geneva conference to decide the destiny of Vietnam. The Russians and French insisted in the Security Council that any settlement must

With few exceptions, the UN has been an instrument of peace only when the United States and Russia wanted the same peace.

Twice it succeeded in enforcing a peace of sorts that went against the Soviet will, each time only because the Soviets misplayed their cards.

would most likely have used the veto in the Security Council to keep the UN out of the Congo. When the UN stayed on in force to try to restore order, Russia attempted its own Congo military operation. It flew in weapons, technicians and leaders for native forces that were fomenting disorder, until the UN closed



Serious, thoughtful work is constantly obstructed by bickering of a political or ideological nature. Some even use UN to advance national aggressive plans.

be reached "within the framework of the Geneva accords" of 1954 and 1962. And they agreed with Hanoi that the UN had no right even to consider the issue.

The 1954 agreements were arrived at between the Communists and the French. South Vietnam never agreed to them and registered a formal protest at the time. The United States refused to sign them. But they were ratified anyway.

Faced with the threat of a Russian or French veto, the United States shelved its 1966 Vietnam proposal. Several months ago, the U.S. Senate asked President Johnson to make another attempt to persuade the Council to look into Vietnam.

If the UN has no right to take up such a grave matter as Vietnam, or can be blocked internally from even considering it, we have a matter worthy of profound study that must tax the ablest minds in the world.

In contrast to Vietnam, the UN succeeded in halting the Indian-Pakistan clash over Kashmir in 1965—for the simple reason that Russia and the United States both had financial stakes in the area and wanted the shooting stopped. A few broad hints to both India and Pakistan that financial aid might cease made the UN's job easy.

The UN, with a 6,000-man peace force on Cyprus, has prevented a threatened explosion between Greek and Turkish Cypriote forces on that volatile island. Here again, both Russia and the United States prefer peace in that part of the Mediterranean.

Elsewhere it has been mostly a story of frustrated effort to intervene, or no effort at all. The UN could do nothing about the 1948-49 Berlin blockade that threatened an East-West confrontation. The crisis was resolved only by direct Russian-American talks after our airlift showed our resolve not to be bluffed out of Berlin.

The UN showed little interest when India seized the Portuguese colony of Goa. It apparently saw little point in intervening after the Soviets defeated a Western attempt to launch a probe.

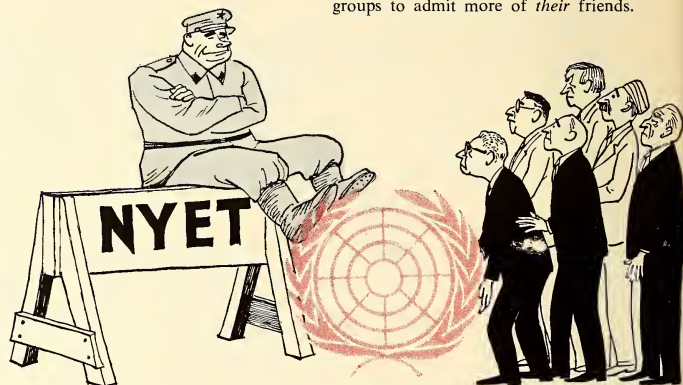
When Red China raped Tibet, little El Salvador proposed UN action. The silence that followed only reflected the knowledge of the members that, as constituted, the UN could do nothing about it.

The UN did not play a conspicuous role in ending Egypt's hostile presence in Yemen, and it registered no complaint over charges that Egypt used poison gas against the little Arab state.

The Red trick of passing off aggressive infiltration of Communist guerrillas in

Latin America and elsewhere as "wars of national liberation" has provoked virtually no action from the UN. This is the most continuing, most highly organized and most explosive form of aggression in the world today.

During last June's Israeli-Arab war the Security Council did go into emergency session. But it was still talking fruitlessly when the war ended. Its efforts seemed less directed at obtaining peace than in framing a resolution that would cause the least friction. Nor did



The Soviet Union has used the veto in the Security Council 104 times. Trygve Lie, forced out of the Secretary-Generalship, said Soviets use crudest form of pressure.

the Council take any action to prevent the renewed shipment of armaments by the Soviet Union to the Arab states, which had avowed to avenge the Arab defeat.

To give the Arabs time to let their wounds heal, the Kremlin agreed to allow UN observer teams to move to both sides of the cease-fire lines. In this kind of thing the UN is an unwitting party to the aggressive designs of some of its members, as the Soviets had hoped it would be in the Congo, and as it was when U Thant withdrew UN teams from the Sinai at Nasser's request last summer. The world never doubted that he wanted them out of the way to launch a war.

What can be done about inequitable voting in the UN?

Back in 1946, at San Francisco, the term "United Nations" meant the nations allied against Germany and Japan in WW2. The permanent organization then formed was viewed as very much of a big power group. The idea was that the big allied powers had gotten on well in WW2 and they'd keep on getting on

well. Within the UN they would use their great influence to keep the peace together. This idea was made visible in the Security Council, a key group of a few, strong nations.

Of course, the big power "honeymoon" collapsed into the Cold War, and there went that dream. There were only 51 members at first, and the smaller ones were quite frankly included to give the UN an aura of universality. The future effect of later admitting other full-voting states, however small, wasn't seen clearly. But of course other states would want in, if only for the prestige. Then, with the Cold War, there came a hankering among the contending power groups to admit more of *their* friends.

For the first ten years there was a running tit-for-tat battle between the big East-West camps to block the other side's candidates for admission. By 1955 only nine members had been added.

Now came a package deal between the two super powers that opened the floodgates just as a parade of Asian and African colonies were winning statehood. If we look at the motive for the switch in big power attitudes, it appears that both sides in the Cold War decided they wanted to curry the favor of the new states, and neither wanted to be the "villain" accused of running an "exclusive club."

As a result, the UN now has 123 members. Each one of these members has exactly one vote in the General Assembly. Seventy of them—or more than half—have smaller populations than New York City. The smallest member is the Maldives sultanate, a chain of Indian Ocean atolls whose 98,000 islanders could fit into the Pasadena Rose Bowl and leave room for 2,000 more. It has no permanent staff at the UN. For a mailing address it uses the Maldives Philatelic Agency in New York, which sells Maldives stamps to collectors.

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE



UN is in constant financial difficulties, especially in peacekeeping operations. U.S. pledged to buy \$100 million in bonds to bail out cost of Congo operation. Cyprus task force is now maintained by passing the hat.

In the ten smallest nations, 4 million people have the voting power of 1,485 million in the ten largest—a disparity of more than 371 to 1.

Thus a majority vote in the UN General Assembly is controlled by a small minority of the world's people. Among the 123 sovereign members are 47 recent dependencies (more than a third of the member nations) with little or no experience in self-government. The mounting influx of full-voting microstates so alarmed Secretary General U Thant that he put the question before the last General Assembly. "It appears desirable," he said, "that a distinction be made between the rights to independence and the ques-

tion of full membership in the United Nations." He pointed out that under present policies two possible future candidates could be:

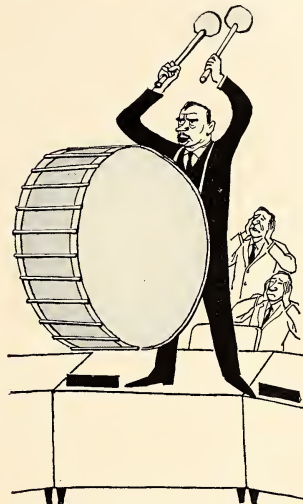
1. Nauru, which won statehood last November. Considerably smaller than the county (or even the town) in which the average reader of these words probably lives, it is an 8¼-square-mile former Australian Trust Territory in the Pacific with 3,000 people.

2. Pitcairn Island, a dot in the Pacific. More people may live on your street or go to your local school than live on Pitcairn. It is populated by about 100 descendants of mutineers from the HMS Bounty, of literary fame. Pitcairn is on

the UN Colonialism Committee's list of states deserving independence.

I will treat separately some of the effects of the huge small-nation vote in the UN. Meanwhile, it is easier to point out the inequities of the UN voting structure than to offer an all-wise alternative.

If we base voting purely on population the five largest members would have a majority. That would give the remaining 118 a vested interest in disharmony



Certain countries use the United Nations chiefly as a stage for their own propaganda. Existing rules can't stop it.

among the big powers. They'd have no say at all unless divided big powers courted their votes. Admit Red China on a "one man, one vote" basis, and then Red China, Russia and India would have about 15/16 of a majority any time they should act in concert.

If we base voting on who foots the bill, then the votes would be for sale. Presently, the United States pays a whopping 31.9% of the UN's expenses, and would have almost a third of the total vote. The Soviet Union, if it paid the 14.9% that it is supposed to, would have the second biggest block of votes. Then Britain, with 7.21% and France with 6.09%. The Africans, most of whom pay the minimum .04%, would shrink from their present dominance of General Assembly votes to insignificance.

A really good study of the problem might admit that there is no ideal solution and prove it. But, as with other human problems that lack ideal solutions, it might suggest an acceptable compromise that would make up for what it might still lack in equity with a reduction of evils. A formula allowing three or four levels of vote power weighted



UN is an unintentional bully. It can easily get tough with small nations, but is usually ineffective in any quarrel that finds big powers on opposite sides. U.S. could not even get the Vietnam war on the UN agenda in 1966 effort.

to various measurable factors that give a nation importance as a nation, *might* be an improvement at least. Perhaps a population minimum, below which a member would have a voice but no vote, could prevent such possibilities as giving 100 Pitcairn islanders a vote in the council of Nations. Problem: How is such a change now possible when the smaller states control the voting?

Should the Soviet Union have three votes?

The fact that the Soviet Union has three votes, while all other members have one in the General Assembly, hasn't led to any dire consequences. But, to my knowledge, it has damaged the UN's reputation. It is so palpably unjustified that it exposes the organization to needless ridicule.

At Yalta, in 1945, Stalin suggested to Roosevelt and Churchill that since Byelorussia and the Ukraine had played a leading role in the defeat of Hitler, each should have a vote in the UN. Both are states within the Soviet Union. A parallel would be to give Texas and California their own UN votes, and do the same, perhaps, for two counties in England, two provinces in France, two in Canada, and so on.

According to former Sec'y of State James F. Byrnes, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed, and Stalin also agreed to two extra votes for the United States. Roosevelt kept Stalin's counter-offer a secret. He later thought better of our share of the bargain and decided not to ask for two extra votes for the United States (wisely, I think). When Roosevelt died before the San Francisco organizing meeting of the UN, President Harry S. Truman felt bound by the Yalta agreement and instructed the American delegates to vote for Russia's two extra votes. Ever since then, that's how it has been. If I were on a UN study group, I'd want to ascertain the facts behind this matter for sure, and arrive at an informed opinion as to whether the UN can afford to continue to have one member out of 123 so favored, if the UN is to enjoy the worldwide confidence that it needs.

What can be done about obstructive tactics by member nations?

The UN's most important work is perhaps the most difficult work in the field of human affairs to be found on this earth. It is to bring reason, influence and agreement to bear on fair and peaceful solutions to explosive problems that arise in international affairs, where no system of enforceable law exists.

There are more than enough head-

aches to be found in the problems that should be before the UN when they are fairly laid on the table and freely debated, studied and discussed. Yet from the beginning, UN rules have permitted obstructive tactics by members that have time and again thwarted its mere consideration of a dangerous situation in a free and open way.



Soviet Union renege on its Congo and Middle-East assessment, France on its Congo assessment. All told they are some \$78 million in arrears. Both are in violation of Article 19, but members shrank from U.S. enforcement efforts.

The veto in the Security Council, whereby one member can block any action from the start, is the chief, but not the only means to obstructive tactics. By far the largest number of crises that have gripped the UN in a stormy quarter century were triggered by the Soviet Union. Its obstructive tactics have from time to time all but paralyzed the Security Council, kept the Assembly in turmoil, forced one Secretary-General to resign and drew a bead on his successor. These actions caused frustration in the West and embarrassment among many neutrals, because the Communists were careful to follow the rules and make many of their demands stick. Many, but not all.

The Kremlin ordered the first UN veto in London, in Feb. 1946. It didn't create much stir at the time. Vetoed was a proposal calling for withdrawal of French and British troops from Syria and Lebanon.

In the years that followed, Soviet vetoes mounted on more critical issues until the prestigious Security Council seemed to be almost powerless. At this writing Moscow has cast 104 vetoes. Some were on Cold War issues, others

were used merely to snipe at the West, and 51 killed membership applications.

Here are some of the Soviet vetoes:

- Resolutions calling for UN action on such showdowns as the Berlin blockade, the Hungarian revolt of 1956 and the destruction of a U.S. RB-47 plane in 1960, as well as U.S. efforts to give the UN control of atomic weapons, and a proposal for a permanent UN peacekeeping force.

- Twice the Russians vetoed the elec-

tion of a Secretary-General, and they vetoed five disarmament proposals.

- The Communists used six vetoes at various times during UN operations in the Congo.

- Having missed a chance to veto intervention in Korea in 1950, the Soviets returned from their walkout and vetoed five resolutions on the conduct of the Korean War.

- They vetoed a UN probe into the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948, and cast six vetoes to protect Greece's Communist neighbors during the Greek Civil War in 1946-1947.

In many of these cases it will be noted that the Soviet Union was a party to an aggression. What chance has an international body to control aggressions if parties to aggressions can circumvent action within its own councils?

On a few occasions the General Assembly (where there is no veto) has directed peacekeeping operations itself. It did this in Korea and by-passed Soviet blocking actions in the Congo by the same process.

In 1950, the United States sought to strengthen the hand of the General Assembly in dangerous situations. It suc-

ceeded in ramming through the famed Uniting for Peace resolution against bitter Communist opposition. A veto-free majority vote in the Security Council sets Uniting for Peace in motion.

It takes a bit of doing to invoke Uniting for Peace, and thus throw a security matter into the General Assembly. In fact it has only been invoked once, in the case of the British-French invasion of the Suez in 1956, which we have mentioned. Its failure to bring a UN enforced solution in Vietnam indicates that something better is needed. But at least Uniting for Peace stands as a threat to free-wheeling use of the veto. While the Soviet Union cast 88 vetoes between 1946 and 1959, it has used the veto only 16 times in the last 7 years. In Korea and the Congo, the Assembly learned how to bypass the veto without resorting to Uniting for Peace. Yet any such attempt requires a lot of lining up of votes. In substance, whenever the UN is to consider a serious breach of the peace, it must first weather successfully an internal political struggle. Ideally, at least the consideration of such situations should be automatic, and free from obstruction.

The veto isn't the only problem. By now everyone knows that browbeating, invective and walkouts have been obstructionist tools of the Soviet UN "diplomacy." Gromyko used the walkout first in March 1946, and took his whole delegation with him, because the Council declined to delay debate on the Soviet-Iranian dispute. They returned three sessions later. That was only the second meeting of the Council and it caused quite a stir. Russian walkouts became more common, until the Kremlin declared a five-month boycott of all UN bodies in 1950 in an attempt to force admission of Red China. That was when the walkout boomeranged, by allowing UN action in Korea without a Soviet veto.

The USSR then turned its wrath on Trygve Lie, the first Secretary-General, because he had labeled as "aggression" the Communist action in Korea. For two years the Reds refused to communicate directly with Lie or recognize his authority. Lie finally resigned because his break with the Soviet bloc impaired his usefulness.

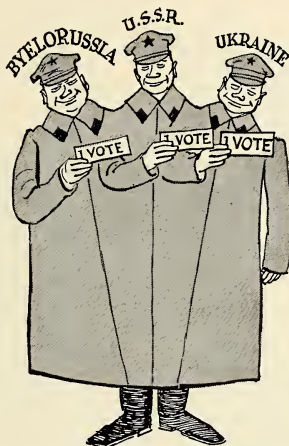
"The policy of the Soviet government," Lie told the Assembly, "has been, and continues to be, a policy of the crudest form of pressure, not only against me but against any future Secretary-General who may incur (its) displeasure for doing his duty. . . ."

When Dag Hammarskjöld succeeded Lie, he got along with the Communists for a few years. But when he kept UN troops in the Congo instead of booting the Belgians out and then leaving the

country to the Reds, the Russians began to humiliate Hammarskjöld as they had humiliated Lie. Then came Khrushchev's 1960 shoe-pounding episode, and his statement from the rostrum that stunned the delegates: "We do not trust Mr. Hammarskjöld and cannot trust him. . . . If he does not muster enough courage to resign . . . then we shall draw the necessary conclusions."

A murmur of dismay rippled through the long rows of seats, jammed with numerous heads of governments. But the great hall fell silent when Hammarskjöld took the floor.

"I shall remain in my post during the term of my office, as a servant of the organization, in the interest of all those



All members have one vote in the General Assembly, except Russia, which has three. This makes the UN vulnerable to ridicule.

other nations as long as they wish me to do so," he said, quietly. A roar of applause rang from almost every delegation except the Communists, who sat in glum silence.

"The representative of the Soviet Union spoke of courage," Hammarskjöld continued. "It is very easy to resign. It is not easy to stay. It is very easy to bow to the wish of a big power. It is another matter to resist."

That might have been the happy ending of a Hollywood movie. But the Russians now agitated for their "troika" idea—three Secretaries-General, one for the West, one for the neutrals and one for the Communists. To the naive, the plan might have seemed fair. But the Soviet proposal included a veto for each member of the "troika." In short, it would give the Soviets a stranglehold on the UN Secretariat, as well as the Security Council. Delegates soon privately re-

ferred to the plan as the "Three Marxist Brothers," and it died for lack of support.

U Thant, of Burma, who succeeded Hammarskjöld after he was killed in an African plane crash, has avoided collisions with the Russians. But the tight-rope he has to walk has been such a strain on his health that he has made it plain he would like to get out as soon as the big powers can agree on any successor. He may have quite a wait.

Is there any fair way to keep the UN solvent?

Russia has defaulted \$21 million in assessments for peacekeeping in the Middle East and \$40 million for the Congo. France kept up its Middle East payments, but fell more than \$17 million in arrears on the Congo. These defaults are excused by claims that the operations in question were "illegal."

The Congo operation cost \$10 million a month for its duration. The Middle East operation cost \$14 million a year. The latter was "saved" when the UN Middle East force was withdrawn just before last year's Mid-East war.

The UN barely avoided bankruptcy from both operations by financial juggling that included a short-term loan from the UN Children's Fund and the Special Fund, and from the sale of \$200 million in UN bonds to member nations. The United States agreed to buy \$100 million of the bonds if other nations would buy the rest. The United States has bailed out the UN on other occasions. It has anted up as much as 60% of the cost of some projects, including voluntary amounts in excess of its assessment.

Several U.S. Senators thought that the \$200 million bond issue set such a bad precedent that U.S. support of it barely got through the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by an 8-7 vote.

In 1964, the United States threatened to invoke Article 19 of the UN charter against the Soviet Union, which would deprive it of its vote until it should pay any assessment that was two or more years in arrears. Other nations were so alarmed at a showdown that the UN held "silent assemblies" for several months, in which no matters except routine ones were handled. The United States finally bowed to the fears of the others and withdrew its invocation of Article 19. Russia, France and a few other states remained in good standing without settling their bills.

In the words of U Thant, "If the UN does not settle its past, it may not have much of a future."

The 6,000-man UN force on Cyprus today is maintained by passing the hat in the UN. Nobody is assessed. Volun-

(Continued on page 48)

WHEN THE REDS CUT OFF BERLIN



Walter Sanders' great Life magazine airlift photo. West Berliners stand in the rubble of WW2 to cheer arrival of fresh supplies

A brief rundown of what happened 20 years ago this

June when the Soviet Union tried to starve West

Berlin into submission by cutting off its supplies.

26 THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • APRIL 1968

IT WILL BE 20 years, this June 24, since the Soviet Union blockaded all ground travel to West Berlin in an attempt to force the U.S., England and France out of Berlin, and force all of Berlin into the Soviet orbit.

And it will be 20 years, this June 26, since our armed forces responded by flying in supplies to feed, heat and nur-



flown in from the West over the Red rail and highway blockade. At its peak, the airlift saw planes land or take off every 30 seconds.

ture the city. The notion that 2 million people *could* be supplied entirely by air was not a very credible one back in June of 1948. The very word "airlift" took on its present meaning from that experience. The technique of airlift as presently developed by the U.S. Air Force grew out of the Berlin experience.

When the first planes began landing

with supplies every five or six minutes at Berlin's Tempelhof Airport on June 26, we drew on Gen. William Tunner's Hump flying operation in WW2. In the end, West Berlin was supplied completely by air for 11 months and partially for four more. The Reds finally gave up the blockade on May 12, 1949. But as a precaution, the airlift continued until

Sept. 30, 1949, or for 15 months in all.

West Berlin was, and is, an island of freedom in a sea of Communist-held East Germany that stretches 100 miles west of the city. Under WW2 agreements, the U.S., England and France controlled West Berlin, while Russia occupied East Berlin. The three Western powers entered through East Germany

When the Reds Cut Off Berlin

over a rail line and a highway, and had right of entry through three air corridors, each 20 miles wide. In a naked and crude power play, on June 24, the Soviets closed the rail and highway links in East Germany on the pretext that they "needed repairs." They anticipated starving the Berliners into asking the Reds to see to their wants, i.e.: take over the city. As the Soviets saw it, we could reopen the rail and road lines only by an act of war. They estimated we didn't want war.

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Military Governor of the U.S. Zone in Germany, picked up that theme. "Nothing short of an act of war can drive us out of Berlin," he said. The sky couldn't be closed by roadblocks, and the Soviets must commit the act of war to stop supply to Berlin through the air corridors.

Clay called on Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay to organize an airlift. LeMay had about 100 C-47 transport planes in Europe, the British had fewer transports and the French had none. It was estimated that if West Berlin tightened its belt, it could make out on 4,500 tons of supplies a day. There was enough food in West Berlin to last 35 days, enough fuel to last 45.

Even LeMay was astonished when it dawned on him that Clay proposed to support the entire city by air.

"Not being in the airplane business," he said, "Clay never realized that when he talked in tonnage of such prodigious amounts, it was far beyond our capacity."

In the end, LeMay astonished himself and everyone else. The U.S. dug up transports from bases as far away as

A C-54 approaches Tempelhof Airport. Two rows of high intensity lights aid poor-visibility landings. Peak day of 15-month airlift saw over 10,000 tons landed.

Hawaii and Panama. Pilots were found throughout the Air Force, and many were "salvaged" from behind desks. In 15 months U.S. planes flew nearly 1.8 million tons of supplies into Berlin. The R.A.F. carried in 394,509 tons, and British civilian transports hauled another 147,727. Meanwhile, we cut off trade between West and East Germany. Summer and winter the transports operated in fair weather and foul as fast as the runways could handle them. Often Soviet fighter planes buzzed them in the air corridors, but never a shot was fired. However, operational accidents cost the

lives of 68 Americans, British and Germans. The people of Berlin suffered terrible want, in spite of all that "LeMay's Coal and Feed Service" could bring them, but they tightened their belts and never asked the USSR for any of the goodies it dangled before them.

When the last flight landed on Sept. 30, 1949, nearly 278,000 flights totaling 124 million miles had brought 2½ million tons to Berlin. By then the Soviets had already given up, with a face-saving stipulation that a meeting be held on Berlin currency and that we restore trade between the two Germanies. THE END

WIDE WORLD



After 11 months, Soviets lifted their blockade. Berlin school children responded gleefully to school holiday in celebration.



Gen. Edward H. Alexander (left) congratulates crew of the last "Operation Vittles" flight to Berlin, Sept. 30, 1949.

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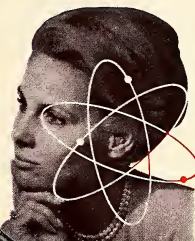
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THE PEACEFUL ATOM'S PROGRESS. U.S. HIGHWAY TRAVEL SOARS! THE CONSUMER IS KING.



While our diplomats worry about atomic-missile proliferation, our scientists are virtually bubbling over "nuclear proliferation," or the progress of the peaceful atom in human affairs.

From the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission comes word of the remarkable growth of nuclear electric power in the past two years. Today, 85 nuclear power plants are planned or under construction in the United States. These plants are not only air-pollution free, according to Commission Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg, but also safe, and increasingly will become vast sources of cheap power.

A single nuclear powered plant, being built in California, will turn out more fresh water than all the other desalting operations around the world. Dr. Seaborg foresees the prospect not only of vast amounts of drinking water, but also of fertilizers and food for a hungry world.

In fact, the outlook for nuclear escalation on behalf of human kind appears to be endless.

U.S. highway travel will soar to more than 1.5 trillion miles a year by 1985, up 71% over two decades, according to a Department of Transportation report on national highway needs.

A survey of the states indicates that to handle the traffic requirements of the mid-eighties, some 41,000 miles of new freeways will be needed over and above the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways now under construction and due to be completed by the mid-seventies.

The cost of needed capital improvements for streets, roads and highways for the next 20 years will run around \$293 billion. The report further observes that if taxes to pay for these improvements were levied on a vehicle mile basis, they would range from about .9 to 1.4 cents a vehicle mile.

It used to be the "little taxpayer" and the "little businessman," but nowadays the "little consumer" is the magic word in Congress.

Like most magic, it doesn't always work, but of late legislation labelled "to protect the consumer" has been the password for bills which otherwise might get lost in the Congressional maze.

Thus, it was to safeguard the little consumer that Congress during the past three years adopted measures against unsafe tires and death on the highways, dangerous toys and fire-prone clothing, misleading labels and substandard clinical laboratories, among others. Currently grinding through the legislative mill are bills on truth-in-lending, fire and pipeline safety, fraudulent land sales, mutual funds and electric power reliability.

This year President Johnson has called for more action by Congress. He has asked for a crackdown on retail sales deception, a study on auto insurance rates, protection against TV radiation hazards, sterner poultry and fish inspection, and for better repair service.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

OPPOSES BIG BROTHER

"The idea that a Government agency is entitled to the 'total man' and to knowledge and control of all the details of his personal and community life is more appropriate for totalitarian countries than for a society of free men." North Carolina Democratic Sen. Sam J. Ervin.

WEALTH AND NATIONS

"Mankind must decide whether it is fairer and more convenient to live in opulence surrounded by poorer nations, or live among nations that are prosperous even though they do not attain excessive wealth." Mexican President Diaz.

ASIAN VIEW

"The people in our Asian part of the world . . . find it particularly difficult to understand the strong advocacies by some quarters that the aggressors should be appeased and even protected against their crimes." Thailand Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman.

OLD AGE?

"The traumatic experience of cutting off a person's productivity at age 65 with a gold-watch party is a conception of aging which must be changed." Dr. Louis Plock, sociologist, U. of Maine.

BACK TO APES

"Eventually, perhaps, we will develop to a state where we could use animals instead of humans as (heart) donors." Dr. Christian Barnard, South African heart transplant pioneer.

UFO'S AGAIN

"Current scientific attitudes toward the UFO (unidentified flying object) problem must be radically altered. We must stop laughing 'at all those nuts' who see UFO's." Dr. J. E. McDonald, physicist, U. of Arizona.

Controlling The Lawless



Hippies, part of today's social upheaval, in "mystical" circle in N.Y.'s Central Park.

THE LAW BREAKERS, by M. Stanton Evans and Margaret Moore. ARLINGTON HOUSE PUB., NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y., \$5.95. "New morality" and all that it implies—to some, easy tolerance of pre-marital sex, homosexuality, drug addiction; to others, the gratification of impulse wherever it leads—is forcefully denounced in this study of today's permissiveness.

Commenting on the moral decline in our society, the authors feel that religion, which should be the bastion supporting basic moral concepts, too often has attempted to keep pace with the "new morality" by setting up a "new theology." This theology in some ways abandons fundamental ethics to ad-lib new day-to-day moralities.

In other areas, the writers challenge the

widely disseminated theory that poverty causes crime, taking instead the viewpoint that, in America anyway, crime often follows on the heels of affluence. A family with strong religious and cultural ties, whatever its economic position, will generally be able to forestall any tendency toward juvenile delinquency and youthful criminality. Meanwhile, the duty of the family as a social institution should be viewed as moulding the new member of society to an understanding of social value.

As for the influence of the welfare state in America, the authors claim that it disparages our formerly cherished "middle-class" value system, which placed emphasis on ambition, responsibility, self-improvement, self-control, planning, cultural development, wholesome recreation and respect for property. The result is a decline in personal values among today's young people, fostered in part by the radical change in American standards due to welfare, in part by what current education is teaching our youngsters.

Recognition of what lies behind the national problem of moral decay in the United States today is the first step on the road to correcting the situation. But as the authors see it, it is only the first step. If the decay is to be halted, corrective action must come from both the public and private sectors of our society regarding attitudes toward crime; "civil disobedience"; public authority, and concern with morality and intellectual honesty. GSH

Baseball Should Be Fun



F. GREHAN-PHOTO RESEARCHERS, INC.

umpire, a much abused and misunderstood figure he feels, largely depersonalized in today's game. He talks about money and the fact that major-league ball usually makes a profit for the owners. And speaking of owners, he says they are capitalists "pure and simple," usually wealthy men who are in the game to make money, gain public notice, generally but not always are baseball fans and that they hold the *real* power on any major issue affecting baseball.

What about the players and the public? He has some serious and some funny things to say about them, too. As for fun, that's what Koppett thinks the game really should be all about, and that's what's been pretty much lacking recently, until those zany losers, the N.Y. Mets, came into the picture and put it back in large doses.

The GI War 1911-1945, by Ralph G. Martin. LITTLE, BROWN AND CO., BOSTON, MASS., \$8.95.

The fighting man's WW2 is graphically described in short, pictorial word sketches backed up by some excellent photos of the various battle zones.

Building A Successful Family Investment Program, by Ira U. Cobleigh. ASSOCIATION PRESS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$4.95.

A financial advisor looks at ways to make your dollar income stretch, stretch, stretch in the world of stocks and bonds.

Report From Iron Mountain On the

Possibility and Desirability of Peace, with introductory material by Leonard C. Lewin. THE DIAL PRESS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.

The "secret" report of a mysterious Special Study Group which supposedly met for 2½ years to investigate the effects of "permanent peace" and make recommendations for dealing with the problems such a situation would create for the United States.

The Young Marriage, by Mary Anne Guiter and the editors of Good Housekeeping. DOUBLEDAY & CO., INC., GARDEN CITY, N.Y., \$4.95.

Practical advice to young marrieds of any age, from courtship days to locating reliable sources of help in case "love in bloom" turns sour.

Senor Kon-Tiki, by Arnold Jacoby. RAND McNALLY & CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$6.95.

The adventurous life of Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian explorer who, among other things, made the trip in the Kon-Tiki across the Pacific to prove the true origins of the South Sea islanders.

Books that are in print can usually be purchased at local bookstores, or ordered through them if not in stock. Readers who may wish to order books directly from publishers can obtain publishers addresses from their bookstores. We regret that we do not have a reader service staff, and can only return to the senders requests to purchase books that are sent to this magazine. EDITORS

A THINKING MAN'S GUIDE TO BASEBALL, by Leonard Koppett. E. P. DUTTON & CO., INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

It's that season of the year again and fans will enjoy this lively look at the national harbinger of spring—baseball. The author takes his subject seriously, exploring all aspects of professional ball and all the factors that shape, make or break a team and the sport.

He opens with the part fear plays in a ballplayer's makeup, "fear is the fundamental factor in hitting, and hitting the ball with the bat is the fundamental act of baseball"; moves on to the role of the manager, "... managers are rarely liked. That's why it's all the more important that they be respected. What earns them respect? Baseball judgment and fairness, with a touch of fear thrown in."

Koppett has a good word to say for the

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

APRIL 1968

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON NATION'S VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN:

On Jan. 30, 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson sent his second Special Message to Congress on America's Servicemen and Veterans . . . Included in it were proposals for new law and new administrative moves on behalf of veterans, GI's and their dependents.

A few were repeat requests from his 1967 Special Veterans Message . . . He again called for an increase in Serviceman's Group Life Insurance from a present maximum of \$10,000 to a minimum of \$12,000 and a new ceiling of \$30,000 with the amount of insurance a GI can take out based on rank.

He called for legislation to protect pensioned veterans from taking a net loss when their Social Security benefits are increased . . . The Legion has long sought such legislation and supports HRL2555, now being considered by the Senate after having passed the House.

Here are other Presidential proposals:

An increase in the maximum guarantee on GI home loans from \$7,500 to \$10,000 . . . Present guarantee is low for today's housing market.

Vocational Rehabilitation benefits should be extended to service-disabled veterans being trained on a part-time basis as well as those taking full-time training . . . Many veterans cannot afford to quit a job to train for a better one--so they lose valuable training opportunities.

He proposed enactment of a bill called The Veterans In The Public Service Act of 1968 . . . This measure would provide financial assistance and incentives for Vietnam Era veterans who would like (1) careers in education in impoverished areas, (2) work in local hospitals, (3) to be policemen or firemen or (4) work in certain youth programs.

By executive order, the President called for an increase in the battlefields counseling program which has VA advisory teams operating in the Vietnam war zone to advise servicemen on benefits . . . He ordered the VA counseling program to cover all military hospitals and separation centers . . . He ordered the immediate opening of U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers in 10 major cities around the nation with 10 more to follow shortly . . . These are one-stop centers which

would advise returning servicemen on all benefits the law provides . . . He also called for expansion of the Project 100,000 and Project Transition programs . . . The first aids young men with physical and educational limitations so they may qualify for Armed Forces admission . . . The second provides civilian-skills training and education during the six months before discharge to service personnel who are ill-equipped for jobs . . . The President emphasized that jobs, education and training should be available to all servicemen and veterans at whatever stage they wished to take the opportunity.

The President also set into motion a plan whereby veterans will be hired on a priority basis to fill jobs open in the first five Federal Civil Service levels, without having to compete in the regular examination--provided they agree to take part-time education under the GI Bill.

Regarding the shortage of medical manpower, the President ordered the training of VA medical specialists stepped up to 80,000 yearly.

The President also discussed the national cemetery situation, noting that every veteran who wants it "should have the right to burial in a National Cemetery situated reasonably close to his home."

1967 LANE BRYANT ANNUAL AWARDS FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE NOW OPEN:

The Lane Bryant Annual Awards Program for outstanding volunteer service in the U.S. is again open to individuals and organizations engaged in voluntary and unpaid activities benefiting the community, state or nation . . . Deadline for the 1967 Award is May 1, 1968 . . . A \$5,000 award and a plaque will be presented to an individual and a like prize to an organization . . . Official nomination forms must be used and a summary of the candidate's accomplishments not exceeding 400 words is required . . . Newspaper clippings, pamphlets and other supporting material may be included . . . Brochures and nomination forms may be gotten from the Nat'l Americanism Commission, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206, or Lane Bryant Annual Awards, 465 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

NEWS^{OF THE} AMERICAN LEGION

AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

APRIL 1968

S. S. American Legion Is Launched At Chester, Pa.

Second ship to bear name "American Legion" is christened by Mrs. Wm. E. Galbraith, wife of Nat'l Cmdr, in honor of Legion's 50th Anniversary Celebration.

With the words, "I christen thee *S. S. American Legion*," Mrs. William E. Galbraith, wife of The American Legion's National Commander, swung the traditional champagne bottle against the prow of the new \$17 million United States Lines container-liner and sent her down the ways of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., into the Delaware River at Chester, Pa., at 12:17 p.m., Tues., Feb. 27, 1968, in what was described by

Special railroad cars brought about 200 Legion leaders, government officials and U.S. Lines officers from New York and Washington for the ceremony.

The ship was originally supposed to be launched May 22, 1967, but three different design changes pushed back the launch date.

Even now the ship is 560 feet long but will shortly go into dry dock to have about 130 feet cut out from her middle

mation will permit bridge control of engine speed and direction.

At a luncheon held to commemorate the occasion, Nat'l Cmdr Galbraith called for fast action in a broad program to revitalize the American merchant marine, pointing out that our overall position in world shipping and shipbuilding is rapidly deteriorating. He noted that although 98% of the material moving to Vietnam is carried in American ships, most of that fleet is called the "Rust Bucket" brigade because it is composed mainly of reconconditioned WW2 ships.

Alexander Purdon, President of U.S. Lines, declared that when the six ships are completed in 1969, his company would have a commanding lead for some time to come in the container-liner field of shipping.

Among other dignitaries attending



Mrs. Galbraith christens *S.S. American Legion* as daughter Claudia, and Nat'l Cmdr watch. Moments later, ship slides into Delaware River.

knowledgeable observers as a "perfect launch."

Miss Claudia Galbraith, 20-year-old daughter of Cmdr and Mrs. Galbraith, was Maid of Honor and Legion National Chaplain Rev. Fr. Edward P. Nolan, Mountaintop, Pa., blessed the ship.

The newest *S. S. American Legion*, one of six sister ship container-liners in a \$110 million construction program, was launched at this time to coincide with The American Legion's 50th Anniversary Celebration, just now getting into high gear. A plaque commemorating the Legion's 50th Birthday was presented to U.S. Lines for mounting in the ship.

and a new 270-foot section substituted. Final length of the ship will be 700 feet, six inches.

Some other final statistics: beam, 90'; hull capacity in ten holds, 1,335,000 cubic feet; normal horsepower, 20,800; knot speed, 21.5, and a non-stop cruising range of 10,000 miles.

The *S. S. American Legion*, which will be able to make the North Atlantic crossing in less than six days and a complete round trip every 21 days, will carry more than 1,200 containers in its holds and on deck. It will have an anti-rolling device for added protection of cargoes in heavy seas and will be air-conditioned in both crew and passenger cabins. Auto-

were: Paul E. Atkinson, President of Sun Shipbuilding Corp.; James V. Day, Federal Maritime Commissioner; G. Russell Moir, Chairman, U.S. Freight Co., and a director of U.S. Lines; Vice Adm. Lawson P. Ramage, Commander, Military Sea Transportation Service; Capt. Thomas A. King, Atlantic Coast Director of the Maritime Administration; Henry C. Parke, Chairman of the Legion's Merchant Marine Committee, and William D'Olier, Vice President, U.S. Lines Washington office, and a cousin of the late Franklin D'Olier, one of the Founders of The American Legion and its National Commander in 1919-20.

"Operation Stitch-In-Time"

Normally, there's not much excitement attached to the job of acting as the National Commander's Representative at important functions that the Cmdr is unable to attend. What follows here, however, is the story of an exception to that rule.

In February, the Legion launched its "Operation Stitch-In-Time," a project of assistance to the people of South Vietnam which involved the donation of 100 sewing machines to provide occupational training and employment for war widows, orphans and other war refugees. Each machine was packed for shipping with five packages of useful cloth materials.

National Commander William E. Galbraith kicked off the program in Washington, D.C., with a token presentation to Mrs. Bui Diem, wife of South Vietnam's Ambassador to the United States.

The next step in the program was to take place in South Vietnam with Maryland's National Executive Committee-man, Robert E. L. Eaton, former Air Force general, representing the Cmdr. He was to present five sewing machines to Lt. Gen. Pham Xuan Chieu, head of the Vietnamese Veterans Legion. They would then distribute them to needy persons.

Just as Eaton was winging his way to Southeast Asia, Ho Chi Minh and his Viet Cong guerrillas decided it was time to make their massive effort to take over South Vietnam by attacking most of the major cities.

Eaton was forced to wait for a few days in Bangkok, Thailand, until Sunday, Feb. 4, before he could get into Saigon. Fires were still raging and there was sporadic rifle fire in many sections of the city as Allied forces worked to clean up the pockets of Viet Cong resistance.

The presentation was set for Feb. 5, and had to be made at the home of Gen. Chieu (see photo) with guards posted all around because a hitch had developed in the original program. The sewing machines were stored in a CARE warehouse (they handle the acquisition and distribution operation for the Legion) which was located at Cholon, the Chinese sector of the city. Cholon was then still under Viet Cong control.

So, the presentation had to be symbolic rather than actual until the sector could be de-guerrillaed.

Gen. Eaton finally left Tuesday night, Feb. 6, and the Cholon area—with our sewing machines—was still under attack.

To Aid The Handicapped

At its Spring, 1967 National Executive Committee Meeting and again at its 1967 National Convention in Boston, The



Maryland's Nat'l Executive Committee-man, Robert E. L. Eaton, is made honorary member of Vietnamese Veterans Legion by its President, Gen. Chieu, shortly after presentation of sewing machines in Saigon.

American Legion adopted mandates calling for changes in the construction of existing and planned buildings on the campuses of the nation's colleges and universities so that wheel chair veterans and other handicapped persons could fully avail themselves of the advantages of higher education.

The resolutions called for adaptations in at least one college or university in each of the five major areas of the United States and noted that if standard specifications developed by the American Standards Association were used, any existing college buildings and those planned for the future would be fully accessible to the handicapped.

Paradoxically, the rapid progress of modern medicine intensifies the size of the problem that wheel chair veterans and handicapped people experience with architectural barriers.

During WW1 the U.S. had 400 para-

plegic casualties. Only three lived more than 18 months.

During WW2 the U.S. had 2,000 paraplegic veterans of which 1,700 are still alive today, and 50% of these are employed in useful pursuits.

Currently, the dramatic accomplishments of medicine in the Vietnam War with its rapid evacuation techniques and the knowledge gained of this type of injury have greatly increased the survival rate. Today's young veterans are highly motivated toward rehabilitation and training and will need an environment that will enable them to learn so that they may earn to the best of their capabilities.

Congress was also taking note of the extent of the problem concerning the need for facilities for the handicapped. Several bills are in process which go beyond Legion mandates in that they include all new public buildings which will be fully or partly financed with Federal funds. Since many colleges and universities use some Federal funds for construction, they would automatically come under this heading.

With between 700,000 and 850,000 servicemen expected to be discharged from the armed forces this year—some of them handicapped—it was easy to see that the problem was widening.

The non-handicapped person doesn't ordinarily think of the problems of architectural barriers faced by someone forced to use a wheel chair or other device for locomotion. For them, just getting to and on trains, subways, buses is a mighty task—usually impossible. Add to this inaccessible elevators and controls, flights of stairs, narrow doorways, narrow restrooms, revolving doors, drinking fountains and telephones out of reach, gradings at abnormally steep levels and distant parking lots.

But the picture was not all dark. There were some glimmerings of hope as talk and theory turned into concrete action.

* In Ft. Wayne, Ind., Dick MacDonald, the Editorial Research Director of Radio Station WOWO heard from two paraplegic college student friends of his that most of the public buildings in his area were inaccessible. He found out first hand by trying for a whole day to get into these buildings while sitting in a wheel chair. He then ran some editorials on the air after learning there were 16,000 people in the Ft. Wayne area handicapped in one way or another.

He got results. The new library and new city-county office building plans were changed to make them accessible with ramps and wider doors. The Ft. Wayne City Council also passed an ordinance making city-owned buildings accessible from then on.

Stars Get Legion Medallions



Bing Crosby and Bob Hope pose with their American Legion 50th Anniversary Medallions shortly after presentation in New York by Past Nat'l Cmdr James F. O'Neil, Publisher of this magazine. The two stars, Co-Chairmen of the Legion's 50th Anniversary Entertainment Committee, were getting set for their recent "Salute To The USO" show. Dorothy Lamour, a long-time Legion Auxiliare, is also a Co-Chairman.

The local Woman's club followed that up with a survey of public buildings and printed a booklet for the handicapped explaining the accessibility of each.

• New York City embarked on a long range plan to make its streets and highways easier and safer for handicapped persons to navigate. It ordered contractors who would be repairing curbs and streets at corner crossings to cut ramps into curbsides so that wheelchairs, carriages and other vehicles would have easy entry and exit. The order also applied to new curb construction.

• The General Services Administration of the Federal Government, with over 4,800 buildings under its supervision, has modified its new construction specifications to include facilities for handicapped government employees and visitors.

• Here are some of the institutions of higher learning which have taken steps to remove their architectural barriers:

University of Illinois, University of Missouri, the campus at UCLA, Wayne State, Kansas State Teachers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Hofstra University.

Who Fired First WW1 Shot?

In January, News of the Legion published the story of the 50th Anniversary re-creation at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., of what is generally acknowledged to be the first American shot fired in

World War 1. This was officially noted by the U.S. Army as having happened Oct. 23, 1917, near Bathelémont, France, and it involved a firing by C Battery of the 6th Field Artillery on the German positions opposite them.

Perhaps the story should have stated this was the first shot fired by the U.S. Army, because a WW1 Navy man and long-time New Jersey Legionnaire named George Glutting wrote in to say he has been credited with being the first American to fire on a German submarine, and that this episode took place over four months before the Army shot.

He noted that he was a naval gunner aboard the *S.S. Norlina*, a merchant ship, when it engaged a German submarine near the coast of Ireland on June 4, 1917. Glutting's shot was the first off. Other gunners also fired and the sub disappeared after taking some hits. It was not known whether it sank.

Following Glutting's letter, research led to two other shots which come even closer to being the earliest hostile fire recorded by American forces in WW1. Both incidents took place on April 6, 1917, the day the U.S. declared war. One was on the island of Guam and the other in Boston harbor.

On that date (actually, April 7 because of the time difference) the German warship *Cormoran* was interned in the neutral harbor of Guam where she had sought refuge from British and Jap-

American Legion Membership

Here is the state-by-state breakdown of American Legion membership for 1967.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 31,967 |
| Alaska | 2,945 |
| Arizona | 15,684 |
| Arkansas | 26,227 |
| California | 124,571 |
| Canada | 787 |
| Colorado | 21,221 |
| Connecticut | 29,900 |
| Delaware | 4,126 |
| District of Columbia | 9,627 |
| Florida | 49,569 |
| France | 3,137 |
| Georgia | 45,588 |
| Hawaii | 6,621 |
| Idaho | 8,592 |
| Illinois | 190,505 |
| Indiana | 110,735 |
| Iowa | 94,591 |
| Italy | 3,946 |
| Kansas | 59,059 |
| Kentucky | 27,486 |
| Louisiana | 45,405 |
| Maine | 20,184 |
| Maryland | 39,302 |
| Massachusetts | 81,132 |
| Mexico | 1,319 |
| Michigan | 69,924 |
| Minnesota | 100,700 |
| Mississippi | 26,220 |
| Missouri | 59,404 |
| Montana | 12,827 |
| Nebraska | 52,758 |
| Nevada | 3,156 |
| New Hampshire | 18,289 |
| New Jersey | 73,491 |
| New Mexico | 9,691 |
| New York | 210,925 |
| North Carolina | 39,874 |
| North Dakota | 28,440 |
| Ohio | 114,839 |
| Oklahoma | 46,537 |
| Oregon | 21,891 |
| Panama, Canal Zone | 1,078 |
| Pennsylvania | 246,755 |
| Philippines | 4,739 |
| Puerto Rico | 11,422 |
| Rhode Island | 11,819 |
| South Carolina | 23,199 |
| South Dakota | 29,297 |
| Tennessee | 49,622 |
| Texas | 68,900 |
| Utah | 6,867 |
| Vermont | 11,249 |
| Virginia | 31,104 |
| Washington | 37,317 |
| West Virginia | 24,929 |
| Wisconsin | 75,683 |
| Wyoming | 8,030 |
| Total | 2,585,202 |

The American Legion's Big Posts

Here are the 29 posts of The American Legion having 2,000 or more 1967 members as of December 31, 1967.

| Post | City | Department | Membership |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post No. 1 | Denver | Colorado | 6183 |
| 2. Lincoln Post No. 3 | Lincoln | Nebraska | 6048 |
| 3. Richfield Post No. 435 | Minneapolis | Minnesota | 5030 |
| 4. Wayne E. Marchand Post No. 28 | Okinawa, R.I. | Hawaii | 4800 |
| 5. Alonzo Cudworth Post No. 23 | Milwaukee | Wisconsin | 4646 |
| 6. Omaha Post No. 1 | Omaha | Nebraska | 3925 |
| 7. Lowe-McFarlane Post No. 14 | Shreveport | Louisiana | 3637 |
| 8. East Liberty Post No. 5 | Pittsburgh | Pennsylvania | 3616 |
| 9. Hanford Post No. 5 | Cedar Rapids | Iowa | 3610 |
| 10. Adam Plewacki Post No. 799 | Buffalo | New York | 3439 |
| 11. Cecil H. Bolton Post No. 37 | Huntsville | Alabama | 3115 |
| 12. Memphis Post No. 1 | Memphis | Tennessee | 2845 |
| 13. Nicholson Post No. 38 | Baton Rouge | Louisiana | 2819 |
| 14. Gilbert C. Grafton Post No. 2 | Fargo | North Dakota | 2807 |
| 15. Oklahoma City Post No. 35 | Oklahoma City | Oklahoma | 2688 |
| 16. Harvey Seeds Post No. 29 | Miami | Florida | 2678 |
| 17. Parkville Post No. 183 | Parkville | Maryland | 2633 |
| 18. Sioux Falls Post No. 15 | Sioux Falls | South Dakota | 2604 |
| 19. Nashville Post No. 5 | Nashville | Tennessee | 2584 |
| 20. Carson-Wilson Post No. 1 | Tulsa | Oklahoma | 2391 |
| 21. Summers-Whitehead Post No. 14 | Chattanooga | Tennessee | 2291 |
| 22. Los Angeles Police Post No. 381 | Los Angeles | California | 2236 |
| 23. Luke-Greenway Post No. 1 | Phoenix | Arizona | 2207 |
| 24. Commonwealth Edison Post No. 118 | Chicago | Illinois | 2194 |
| 25. Capitol Post No. 1 | Topeka | Kansas | 2176 |
| 26. Hammond Post No. 3 | Kingsport | Tennessee | 2174 |
| 27. Westphal Post No. 251 | Minneapolis | Minnesota | 2065 |
| 28. Chicago Police Post No. 207 | Chicago | Illinois | 2031 |
| 29. Spokane Post No. 9 | Spokane | Washington | 2001 |

Conn. Legion Post Has Early Membership Recruiting Poster



Some of the members of Eddy-Glover Post 6 of The American Legion in New Britain, Conn., pose with a membership recruiting poster used in early Legion days. From left to right, standing: Lionel F. Dugas, Frank Dugan, John J. Andrzejewski, Francis Morrissey, Fred J. C. Ensworth, Edward J. Lemire, Jr., and Edward J. Lemire, Sr. Seated are: H. Harold Berg and Mrs. Robert Vance, Mrs. Vance's husband, a Legion founder (now deceased) was a model for the poster. He's the marcher with the cap on. This poster was issued sometime between May and December, 1919, when the Legion's first National Headquarters was located at 19 West 44th Street in New York City.

anese warships combing the Pacific. A possession of the U.S., Guam was ruled by a Governor appointed from the U.S. Navy officer corps. With the U.S. not yet at war it was a comparatively placid situation. But the moment the U.S. declared war the *Cormoran* became a war prize.

Captain Roy C. Smith, then Governor of the island, received notification of the war status and immediately dispatched a prize crew to take the *Cormoran*. This crew was split into two details, one to go aboard the *Cormoran* and the other to block her possible escape down the channel to open sea.

As the ship-boarding detail was about to come alongside, the *Cormoran* blew up and started to sink. The Germans had somehow found a way to destroy her even though her ammunition had been removed when she was interned.

At the same time, out in the channel, a German launch with a cutter in tow started to approach the scene. Lt. W. A. Hall, commander of the channel-blocking detail, sought to halt this move and ordered the corporal of his Marine guard to fire a rifle shot across her bow. And that is how Marine Corporal Micalael Chockie fired one of the first hostile

American shots of WW1 at 8:00 a.m., on that first day.

However, the launch still did not obey the order and continued to advance. Lt. Hall ordered another member of the Marine guard to fire another shot across her bow. The launch then dove to and the Germans surrendered.

But there was still another so-called first shot. In Boston harbor, 100 U.S. Naval officers and men from the U.S.S. Virginia plus 75 Boston policemen and 70 U.S. Customs men were preparing early on the morning of April 6, 1917, to seize six interned German ships before they could be scuttled or exploded, thus ruining their usefulness, destroying cargo and blocking harbor and docks.

As soon as word came that war had been declared the men rushed aboard the ships and began rounding up the crews for imprisonment. On one German ship, paradoxically named the *Amerika*, a sailor got too zealous at his job. While pounding on stateroom doors with his rifle butt, the gun went off because the safety wasn't locked.

Though it was accidental, history may record this as the first shot fired by American forces after the declaration of hostilities in WW1.

Child Abuse Report Released

A two-year survey financed by The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, Inc., and conducted by the American Humane Association has reported that the U.S. is failing in its obligations to mistreated and neglected children.

The report, entitled, "Child Protective Services—1967," charges that no single state has a child protective program "adequate in size to meet the service needs of all reported cases of child neglect, abuse and exploitation."

Conducted by Vincent De Francis, director of the Children's Division of the AHA, the study was based on a survey of the 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. It aims sharp criticism at "accumulatory report" laws in 28 states which have the effect of "requiring the doctor or whoever else may be reporting the child abuse case to struggle with his conscience or with ethical considerations."

It noted that a person reporting a child abuse situation "should not be asked to assess the intent of the perpetrator in terms of whether the act was willful or not" nor should he be asked to identify the perpetrator.

The report also noted that 50% of the states expressed a need for a change in laws to define more clearly protective services and emotional neglect, and two-thirds of them said adequate financing is needed.

Nat'l Cmdr Visits Scouts Hq.



Nat'l Cmdr William E. Galbraith presents silk U.S. flag and Nat'l Council Boy Scout flag to Boy Scouts of America in recent ceremony. Accepting is Gen. Bruce C. Clarke (Ret.), member of the Scouts Executive Board. Presentation took place at Johnston Historical Boy Scout Museum, New Brunswick, N.J. The Legion now sponsors 4,000 Scout units with 115,000 boys.

Hanford MacNider, Past National Commander (1921-22), Dies at 78



Hanford MacNider, Nat'l Cmdr, 1921-22

Hanford MacNider, of Mason City, Iowa, National Commander of The American Legion in 1921-22, died in Sarasota, Fla., on Feb. 17 at the age of 78.

MacNider, known to his friends not as "Hanford" but as "Jack," had acquired the stature of a legendary character long before his death. His war service alone was sufficient to make him a legend. He came out of WWI a lieutenant colonel, and with more medals than any man except General Pershing, thanks to acts of reckless bravery with the 9th Infantry at Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel (where he was wounded) and in the final drive in the Meuse-Argonne. A Harvard graduate of 1911, he served on the Mexican Border with the Iowa National Guard in 1916.

Elected National Commander of The American Legion in 1921, he led the fight for adjusted compensation for WWI servicemen. At the time of his death he was the senior Past National Commander in point of service.

President Hoover named him Minister to Canada in 1930. Earlier (1925), President Coolidge appointed him Assistant Secretary of War, in which capacity he developed plans for the better mobilization of industry in case of war. As Legion National Commander in 1921-22 he had investigated war-profiteering in WWI. MacNider was opposed to our entry into WW2 until Pearl Harbor. Shortly thereafter a Legion friend who had opposed his isolationist stand received a card on which MacNider wrote: "This America Firster is here in Australia. Where are you?"

MacNider had been recalled to duty in WW2 as a brigadier general and retired as commander of the 103rd Infantry Division in 1951, when he was a lieutenant general. General MacArthur said that

MacNider's disregard of his personal safety was a constant worry to him. MacNider served in the Southwest Pacific from Australia through New Guinea to the Philippines. He commanded the 32nd Infantry Division Task Force in New Guinea, the Combined Operational Service Command and finally the 158th Regimental Combat Team, which he directed in Dutch New Guinea, Noemfoor and on Luzon. Several times cited for extraordinary heroism, he was severely wounded by an enemy grenade in New Guinea. In The Philippines he entered several towns ahead of the troops. An advance guard entering Lemery found him having coffee with the local mayor. The day after he arrived at Cuenca, his men wiped out 83 of the enemy and a howitzer emplacement there.

In private life, MacNider was president of Northwestern States Portland Cement Co., from which he retired in 1960. Iowa Republicans made him their "favorite son" at the Republican National Convention of 1940. He was a member of the national George Washington Bicentennial Commission (1925-30).

He married Margaret McAuley, of Mason City, in 1925. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Jack and Tom. The remains were cremated in Florida and returned to Mason City for inurnment.

Vietnam Recognition

Post 443, Elmira, N.Y., is sending three gift packages to each local serviceman for each year of duty in Vietnam. One such fighting man over there wrote an explosive "Open Letter to a Protester," saying in part, "I have heard again and again the odious echo of your sophomoric plea to 'Get Out of Vietnam.' Now I feel compelled to make a plea of my own: 'Get out of my America.'"

"The Vietnamese people have never known anything but a lifetime of war. . . I'm speaking specifically about burning homes, destroyed crops and murdered children . . . the fear that comes with the knowledge that today might be the very last day of all. This has been the heritage of these people for countless years. Now they are on the threshold of escaping all this. They cannot do it alone. As Americans, we have been entrusted to see that the Vietnamese are allowed to live as they choose.

"What about you as an American? What are *your* plans for tomorrow? A

football game? A concert? Or a protest rally and a march on Washington? I choose to be in Vietnam because these people are being denied the right to their own pursuit of life. They need the help that I am able to give.

"My country has given these people the same promise of tomorrow that our country has given you. You contend that we should break that promise. Should our country also withdraw its promise to you? We are working hard to free a people from Communist oppression and terror.

"I submit that you are uninformed, misguided and have the proclivity of a fool for pseudo-intellectualism. I submit that you have been conned by a lack of initiative into adopting false ideologies that even a child would sense to be wrong. I further submit that you are making a vulgar but vain attempt to enlist others in your parade of idiocy.

"How would it be to you if, when you burned your draft card, the government burned your house? What would be your consolation if, when you marched along with a sign in one hand and a club in the other, the government clubbed your children to death? You would truly learn the meaning of tomorrow if all your tomorrows were taken away from you.

"As a human being I cannot help but feel sorry for you. Your sickness cannot be cured. I can only hope to contain it so that you do not poison others. The only answer I can give to your moronic babbling is no, I won't get out of Vietnam. Will you get out of my America?"

Sgt. Harold L. Douglas

RA 12715154

563rd Supply Co.

AP0 096491

San Francisco, Calif.

Post 29, Allentown, Pa., organized Operation Compassion, which produced



GAIL-CHRONICLE PHOTO

Post 29, Pa.: Operation Compassion

about \$1,500 for the purchase of gifts for every veteran (more than 1,000) in the Valley Forge Army Hospital and the U.S. Naval Hospital in Philadelphia. Cmdr Frank J. Waters announced that more than 1,000 two-pound fruitcakes were distributed, along with donations of five TV sets, pen and pencil sets, lighters, cookies, candies, lap robes, afghans, after shave lotions and colognes, razor blades, books, paperbacks,

and stationery. In the photo (p. 41) are: M. Dietrich, A. Chaplinski, Mrs. Helen Sease, Mrs. Pearl Knauss, Mrs. Wiltracy Plarr, and Joe Adler, chief of special projects, Valley Forge Hospital.



JIM KEITH PHOTO

Post 55, N.C., honors two reporters.

Post 55, Winston-Salem, N.C., honored two newspaper reporters (see photo above) with Americanism plaques for recent articles. Roy Thompson of the Winston-Salem Journal wrote a feature on a letter Hiram D. Strickland wrote to his parents (to be mailed after he was killed in action in Vietnam) which exemplified the spirit of Americanism. Nancy Cain of the Twin City Sentinel of Winston-Salem wrote a short feature on the elderly parents of a soldier who met death in Vietnam. The parents stood at a small railway station and watched the flag-draped casket placed on the train on Father's Day.

Post 31, Shelton, Wash., mailed 70 fruitcakes to Mason County military men for the second successive year, accompanied by brief messages on post letterheads with about 100 signatures of Legionnaires and Auxiliary ladies. Cost: slightly over \$400.

Post 810, Philadelphia, Pa., gave a party for 37 Vietnam amputee veterans from the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. The Auxiliary cooked and served a dinner, the guests received gifts, and the Bell Telephone Co. office sent over hostesses. A future party is planned. In the photo below are (standing behind the



PFAFF PHOTOGRAPHY

Post 810, Philadelphia: Viet Vet party

vets) Cmdr Ralph Jones, Party Co-Chairman Rosalie MacAinsh, Co-Chairman Phil Carroll, and Auxiliary President Katherine Toye.

Post 222, Laguna Beach, Calif., will fly the U.S. flag day and (spot-lighted) night until the war in Vietnam is ended, in support of our men there.

The 19 members of the Last Man's Club, charter Legionnaires of **Post 81, Cleveland, Tenn.**, promoted a post distribution of red, white and blue bumper stickers which, backgrounded by a reproduction of the flag, say, "U.S.A.—All the Way."

Philippines Legion

Post 7, Mandaluyong, Rizal, together with its Auxiliary Unit, carried out a program of hospital children's ward visits with gifts. Comrade Mamerto S. Miranda offered a standing scholarship for four years of high school. **Post 8, Petit Barracks, Zamboanga City**, donated to various institutions a total of P2,557.40 (four pesos to a dollar), plus P100 to the Philippines Nat'l Red Cross. **Post 10, Clark AB**, gave three TV sets to the Base Hospital, \$50 to the high school, and launched Operation Clean-Up of the Infamous Death March Monument.

Post 14, Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte, gave P120 toward a church memorial. **Post 16, San Antonio, Zambales**, donated P100 to the PTA as a Child Welfare and Christmas activity. **Post 25, Manila**, brought gift packages to Boys Town, Marikina, and to the indigent. During a post affair, reprints of the Philippines Herald issues of December 1941 were sold, with proceeds going to the Bataan-Corregidor Project.

POSTS IN ACTION

The work of The American Legion Veteran Service Center and of **Post 32, Greenville, Miss.**, produced a new life and a new home for WW2 vet Charles Hodges. Confined to a wheelchair because of a service-related disease, he received a grant and a loan to build his house through the work of the ALVSC.

The dwelling is specially built for a wheelchair patient. In a letter to the ALVSC, Hodges wrote, "... let me assure you that as a disabled veteran I would be in a very bad state of affairs had not the services of The American Legion made a better life for me possible. . . . for this veteran to live a more normal life than ever thought possible." In photo above, right, Post Cmdr J. C. Groves presents keys to house and a flag to Mr. Hodges. Others are (l. to rt.) Mrs. H. A. Irvine, widow of the ALVSC officer who began the project on the house last year; H. T.

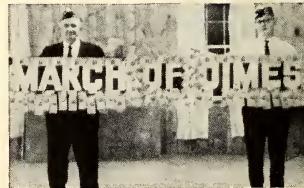


Legion aid sparks new life for a vet.

Aardweg, present service officer; and G. Slade, MC at the dedication.

As a service to the community, especially its children, and as a magnet to attract new members, an annual Easter Egg Hunt is staged by **Post 118, Woodhaven, N.Y.** The post members believed that post projects in general tend to appeal to adult members of the community to the exclusion of children. The Easter Egg Hunt project was started and elicited strong cooperation from the merchants, who offered prizes and eggs, the Parks Dep't, the Police Dep't, Boy Scout troops, school principals, and newspapers. The kids, of course, are ecstatic. For details on the promotion and operation, etc., write: Jerry V. Ryniec, Cmdr, Post 118, 84-03 89th Ave., Woodhaven, N.Y. 11421; telephone: 212 296-7436.

It looks like the March of Dimes but look closely and you'll see it's dollar bills that **Post 27, Litchfield, Conn.**, has used to embellish the campaign poster. These are a part of the contributions made by post members to the cause. At



Post 27, Conn., gives dollars to Dimes.

the left is Garrett Brennan, Post Finance Officer; PPC James Bailey is at the right.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Joe Medwick, former St. Louis Cardinals baseball star recently admitted to the Baseball Hall of Fame and former Legion player, slated for a Joe Medwick Day in his old home town, Carteret, N.J., and a plaque from Carteret Post 263 for his inspiration to Carteret youth in sports. (Continued on next page)

Clayton D. Miller, newly appointed adjutant of the Dep't of Wyoming, succeeding S. J. (Chic) Madia. He is a member of Post 6, Cheyenne.

Bryant B. Barron, a member of Post 27, Apache Junction, Ariz., new adjutant for the Dep't of Arizona.

Theodore F. Foedisch, of Harrisburg, Pa., Pennsylvania Dep't Cmdr, appointed by Gov. Raymond P. Shafer as a member of the Pennsylvania State Veterans Commission. The Commission chairman is Past Nat'l Cmdr Paul E. Griffith.

Geno J. Altieri, of Scarsdale, N.Y., Post 52, given the Citizen of the Year Award by the Scarsdale Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Citizens Committee and has served on the Safety Committee, the Citizens Parking Committee, and others.

A. Layman Harman, of Lexington, S.C., a vice chairman of the Nat'l Americanism Commission and a Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr, honored on his retirement with a "Day" at his school in Gilbert, S.C., recognizing his contributions to education. He was for 36 years (except for two years war service) superintendent of Gilbert schools.

R. Harlow Schillios, past president of The American Legion Press Association and formerly editor of The Oregon Legionnaire, appointed Public Relations Director of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and editor of Greater Portland Commerce.

Joe Paul, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1964-65), who suffered a stroke in late December, recovering at the Rehabilitation Institute, Inc., 261 Mack St., Detroit, Mich.

DIED

James D. Myers, of Fayette, Ala., immediate Past Dep't Cmdr (1966-67).

George E. Broome, of Amarillo, Texas, a 1966-68 member of the Nat'l Security Council, alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1932-34, and Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1934-36.

Don L. Beardslee, of Greenville, Mich., Past Dep't Cmdr (1933-34), alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1935-37, and Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1937-38.

James R. Wilson, Sr., father of the Legion's Nat'l Security Director, James R. Wilson, Jr.

Rev. Moody A. Nicholson, of Vinita, Okla., Past Dep't Cmdr (1930-31).

Rev. Dr. Daniel Poling, 83, of Philadelphia, Pa., father of Rev. Clark Poling, one of the four chaplains who went down with the transport Dorchester after yielding their life jackets to men who had none.

Cornelius W. Wickersham (Lt. Gen. USAR Ret.), 83, of Lawrence, N.Y., a founder of The American Legion and the first commander of the Dep't of New York. He was a senior partner in the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

Edward J. Kelly, of Taftville, Conn., Past Nat'l Vice Commander (1948-49) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1942-43).

Hanford MacNider, 78, Past Nat'l Cmdr (1921-22), in Sarasota, Fla. (see obit. page 41).

William C. Wilson, 80, of Lexington, Ky., Past Dep't Cmdr (1922-23).

William J. Rhoads, of Rutledge, Pa., Past Dep't Cmdr (1944-45).

Rev. Fr. Frank L. Harrington, of Butte, Mont., Past Nat'l Chaplain (1947-48).

Monroe Bethman, 51 of Fountainville, Pa., Past Dep't Cmdr (1964-65), and chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Nat'l Security Commission. He was found dead in his burning home. Early investigation indicated he probably died from asphyxiation.

Scott Lucas, of Havana, Ill., and Washington, D.C., who attended the St. Louis Caucus and was Illinois Dep't Cmdr in 1925-26, chairman of the Nat'l Legislative Commission in 1926-27 and a member of that body in 1927-29, Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1927-28, Nat'l Judge Advocate in 1927-31, and a former U.S. Senator. He died in North Carolina en route to Florida.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Kinston Post 191, Kinston, Ala.; Gadsden Post 231, Gadsden, Ala.; Saluki Post 1285, Carbondale, Ill.; Weld Post 203, Weld, Maine; Lawrence F. Lewellin Post 592, Brook Park, Minn.; Offutt Air Force Base Post 380, Offutt Air Force Base, Neb.; Alston-Mitchell Post 283, Pittsboro, N.C.; Bernice Post 127, Bernice, Okla.; John Fitzgerald Kennedy Post 272, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Elton B. Foster (1967), Post 24, Blytheville, Ark.

Andres J. Janoras and Pedro S. Ramento (both 1964), Post 640, Delano, Calif.

Clifford A. Scott (1967), Post 741, Camarillo, Calif.

Harry Rethoreth and Mason B. Sickles (both 1967), Post 1, Montreal, Canada.

Albert O. W. Gair (1966), Post 177, Bridgeport, Conn.

Harry Fenn and George R. Wallace (both 1967), Post 195, Oakville, Conn.

Edwin S. Butler and C. Y. Byrd and **Lonnie W. Cook** (all 1967), Post 65, Delray Beach, Fla.

John C. Lunn (1967), Post 87, Apopka, Fla.

Arthur N. Northway, Sr. (1967), Post 204, Wood River, Ill.

Francis D. Burke (1967) and **Patrick C. Howe** (1968), Post 856, Chicago, Ill.

Herbert Bux and Earl H. Herberich and Odus Pegg and **George Pflederer and Emil Putaski** (all 1967), Post 301, Kouts, Ind.

Kirby C. Shoemaker and Edward L. Skinner and **Myron B. Stewart** (all 1967), Post 1, Van Natter (all 1967), Post 446, Daleville, Ind.

Charles Latham (1967), Post 21, Hopkinsville, Ky.

William F. Taylor (1967), Post 124, Greensburg, Ky.

Fred A. Sargent and Roland A. Tressler and William M. White and John H. Yowell (all 1967), Post 38, Dundalk, Md.

Clarence C. Anders and Wayne A. Roberts (both 1967), Post 136, Greenbelt, Md.

Frank G. McGregor and Signus Paulson and L. O. Pratt and Wm. C. Rau (all 1966) and **Wm. Wendland** (1967), Post 406, St. Paul, Minn.

Adolph Carter and Joshua E. Klandred and Albert Mammel and Robert A. Sterling and Edward C. Yates (all 1967), Post 58, Smithville, Mo.

James A. Carlson and Fred W. Ensworth and Austin L. Fagan and Charles Frett (all 1968), Post 154, Wellston, Mo.

Edward J. Eagleson and James F. Fitzgerald and A. V. Venger (all 1967), Post 1, Omaha, Neb.

Maurice J. Levesque (1967), Post 48, Hudson, N.H.

Ralph Hazen and John Leavitt and Charles McComish and Guy E. Pittington and Donald Putnam (all 1967), Post 65, Weare, N.H.

Leroy Simon and Edward L. Staunton and Joseph F. Wilderbusch (all 1967), Post 206, Westwood, N.J.

Jacob Ark and Frank A. Tomdale (both 1962) and **Fred H. Elter and George F. Ringholz** (both 1963), Post 98, Rochester, N.Y.

William Bachmann and Edward McKendrick and Karl H. Metz and J. Chris Schue (all 1966), Post 135, White Plains, N.Y.

Joseph Saracino (1966) and **Joseph Marzullo** (1967), Post 143, New York, N.Y.

Lewis L. Blackley and William A. Sipperly (both 1967), Post 245, Kenmore, N.Y.

Sheldon H. Close and Vincent E. Farone and Harold S. Smith (all 1966) and **Samuel Layman and Edwin R. Moore** (both 1967), Post 259, Oneonta, N.Y.

Harry Kent, Sr. and Glen Klock (both 1967), Post 798, Philadelphia, N.Y.

Jack Waxelbaum (1969) and **Henry J. Fischer and Herman W. Hoffman and Frederick L. Kopff and Arthur A. Lang** (all 1967), Post 1115, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Michael Romagnoli (1967), Post 1163, Yonkers, N.Y.

Robert Weiss (1966) and **West Becker** (1967), Post 1371, New York, N.Y.

John J. Reinhardt and M. Ezra Riuk and Donald E. Shuford and James C. Shuford and George C. Warlick (all 1967), Post 48, Hickory, N.C.

Harley B. Gaston, Sr. and John M. Gaston, Sr. and R. Dave Hall and Walter M. Hall, Sr. and Walter Warren (all 1967), Post 144, Belmont, N.Y.

H. A. Kautzmann (1967), Post 40, Mandan, N. Dak.

Bion Carlo (1967), Post 208, Convoy, Ohio

Walter E. Gilmore (1967), Post 34, El Reno, Okla.

John S. Magill and Terrance A. Malone and Robert R. Thornton (all 1966), Post 10, Fort Washington, Pa.

Harold L. Blair and Paul R. Burkhardt and Eugene C. Eichelberger and Paul W. Foreman (all 1968), Post 612, St. Thomas, Pa.

(Continued on next page)

George Junkerman (1967), Post 777, Crum Lynne, Pa.

W. G. Abbott and Wilber Day and Earl Hardwich and Joe G. Hofer (all 1967), Post 73, Onida, S. Dak.

Paul O. Gillespie, Jr. and Joe V. Lind and Harvey Wade (all 1967), Post 85, East Ridge, Tenn.

Sherrill D. Caldwell (1967) and Vernon L. Duncan (1968), Post 3, Roanoke, Va.

William J. Farrell and James H. Kerns and Luther H. Lawson and Hubert H. Marlowe and H. Otway Millar (all 1966), Post 53, Front Royal, Va.

Oscar Schultz (1967), Post 351, Montello, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to: "L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notice accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Minn & 135th Inf (WWI)—(May) Joseph P. Heck, 6206 Chicago Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn. 55429

2nd Div—(July) Bill G. Creech, 6811 Daugherty St., Austin, Tex. 78757

2nd Div (WWI)—(June) Stanley Thomsen, 250 N.E. 50th St., Seattle, Wash. 98105

4th Arm'd Div (New York City Chapter)—(Apr.) Ed Rapp, 144-47 72nd Rd., Flushing, N.Y. 11367

11th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Ray S. Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

11th Field Artillery—(July) R. J. Summers, 84 Ampere Pl., New York, N.Y. 07071

15th Major Fort TC—(July) Roland O. Schaefer, 1805 Sybil Court, Lemay, Mo. 63123

21st Avn Eng Regt—(Aug.) Richard H. Selak, 555 Cleveland Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 64003

33rd Div—(May) Wm. L. Engel, 176 W. Adams St., Rm. 1634, Chicago, Ill. 60603

41st Div—(July) Sam Huntington, P.O. Box 4285, Portland, Ore. 97208

50th Eng. Co. A—(July) John F. Dobbs, Lyman Rd., North Rose, N.Y. 14516

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending January 31, 1968

| | |
|---|------------|
| Benefits paid Jan. 1-Jan. 31, 1968..... | \$ 129,991 |
| Benefits paid since April 1958 | 5,412.86 |
| Basic Units in force (number) | 151,210 |
| New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1968..... | 574 |
| New Applications rejected | 60 |

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1968 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

50th Eng Combat, Co D—(Aug.) Lester J. Beaver, 207 15th Ave., Charles City, Iowa

65th Gen Hosp—(May) Sarkis Mhrianian, 19 Gregory Lane, Loudonville, N.Y. 12211

71st Regt CAC (WWI)—(May) Theodore A. Cote, 4 Norton Ct., New Bedford, Mass. 02740

77th Field Artillery, 2nd Bat (later called 631st FA Bn)—(July) Jim Collins, N.W. Apts. 3A, Corsicana, Tex. 75110

81st Div—(Aug.) John G. Carr, 1323 Kruse, West St. Paul, Minn. 55118

89th Chem Mortar Bn—(July) R. G. McLaughlin, 1340 Wood St., Coropolis, Pa.

91st Cav Recon Sqdrn—(July) Ronald A. Westgate, P.O. Box 456, Wausau, Wis. 54401

102nd Div—(July) Abe Mitchell, 2 McKay Rd., Bannockburn, Ill.

104th Ord (MM) Co—(July) Joseph Tisacich, 6728 Marsden St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19135

105th Sta Hosp—(June) Harold Heffner, Lenhartsville, Pa. 19534

108th AAA Gun Bn, Hq Bat (All Bats welcome)—(May) Nat Licandro, 2835 Roebeling Ave., Bronx 65, N.Y.

116th AAA Gun Bn, Bat D—(May) Frank S. Scirto, 13 Avalon Dr., Colonia, N.J. 07067

120th Ord Co MM—(Aug.) Fletcher C. Rice, Cooksville, Ill. 61730

131st AAA Gun Bn—(July) James L. Barsley, 4 E. Baltimore Ave., Clifton Heights, Pa. 14418

144th Field Artillery (WW2)—(Aug.) Clement W. Clark, 1122 Santa Barbara St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93104

151st Inf, Co K (WWI)—(July) Fred W. Clark, Box 124, Ind. 46111

166th AAA Gun Bn, Bat C—(Aug.) Gerald F. Fager, 1423 N. Baltimore, Derby, Kans. 67037

207th Combat Eng. Co C—(July) James W. Hardest, 1426 E. Terranova Dr., Defiance, Ohio

215th Coast Artillery (AA)—(July) Joseph LeMieux, R.R. 1, Fairbault, Minn. 55021

231st Signal Oper. Co—(July) Laurence H. Boyer, 515 Grant St., Chelsea, Mich. 48118

285th Field Artillery Observ Bn—(July) Raymond E. Myers, 37 N. Gay St., Marietta, Pa. 15747

304th Field Artillery (Apr.) James Kelly, c/o 77th Div. Assn., 28 E. 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

310th Eng Bn, Co C—(Aug.) John Klinsky, 18 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10001

316th Inf Regt, Co K—(July) Lloyd B. Backensto, 213 N. 3rd St., Emmaus, Pa. 18049

328th Field Artillery (AEF)—(June) Leslie W. Ricketts, 1000 E. 12th St., Wichita, Kan. 67202

331st Inf, Co I (WW2)—(June) Vernon Bobo, McLemoresville, Tenn. 38225

339th Inf Regt (WWI)—(Aug.) Charles C. Bickel, 1000 E. 12th St., Wichita, Kan. 67202

352nd CA S/L Bn (AA, WW2)—(July) G. Dale Beach, 1621 Dreher St., Sacramento, Calif.

356th AAA Bn (Semi-mobile, WW2)—(July) Harold Bogard, 5636 Oakland Dr., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49001

451st Eng Depot Co (WW2)—(July) Robert L. Hanson, Box 24, Denmark, Tenn. 38019

457th AAA Bn, Bat C—(Aug.) Leonard V. Tomczak, 39 Northeast Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14621

460th AAA, AW Bn—(July) Theodore R. Bellmar, 419 N. 8th St., Ponca City, Okla. 74601

471st AAA, AW Bn—(Aug.) Angelo J. Aufero, 30 E. 11th St., Lakewood, N.J.

494th AAA Gun Bn, Bat B—(July) Harold L. Kiehne, 424 N. 4th St., Alexandria, Minn. 56008

508th Eng Ld Font Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Maurice W. Sipe, 2399 Mt. Zion Rd., York, Pa. 17402

512th MP Bn—(June) George T. Mustin, 642 Semmes St., Memphis, Tenn. 38111

568th AAA Bn—(July) Tony Florillon, 103 19th St., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

605th Ord Bn Bn—(Aug.) Jacob J. Schmidt, 4626 Highland Dr., Louisville, Ky. 40216

608th & 58th Medical Clearing Co (Sep)—(July) Marlin F. Gebres, Wren, Ohio 45899

729th Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug.) Albert H. Colelio, 4251 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. 63118

750th Tank Bn, Co B—(June) John J. Brozovich, 7002 Quav St., Ardena, Ohio. 80002

757th Eng (WW2)—(Aug.) Irvin H. Rolf, 3633 S. Central Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63118

773rd Field Artillery Bn—(July) Henry L. Fryer, 325 W. Market St., Orwigsburg, Pa. 17961

776th Tank Regt—(July) Gus B. Kraft, 516 19th St., W. Minot, N. Dak. 58701

811 Tank Det—(Aug.) Virgil S. Wise, 2579 Clifty Falls Rd., Dayton, Ohio 45449

864th Div Hvy Bn into Mnt Co—(Aug.) Hans G. Ehlers, 109 N. McKenna, Gretna, Nebr. 68028

970th Encl Maint Co—(July) E. E. Smith, P.O. Box 28005, Columbus, Ohio 43228

3948th QM Truck Co, Persian Gulf Cmd (WW2)—(Aug.) Floyd S. Smith, R.D. 3, Windsor, N.Y. 13860

Evac Hosp Co 33 (WWI)—(June) H. W. Graziop, 1335 8th Ave. So., Fort Dodge, Iowa 50501

WAC—(Aug.) Lucille Tauscher, 2221 Portsmouth Way, San Mateo, Calif.

NAVY

6th Marine Regt, 96th Co, 2nd Bn (WWI)—(July) W. L. Morrey, P.O. Box 321, North Chicago, Ill. 60064

15th Marine Regt, 3rd Bn—(Aug.) W. E. Sams, P.O. Box 193, Schuylater, Co. 2173

48th Seabees—(July) Dewey L. Shultz, P.O. Box 875, Olympia, Wash. 98501

74th Seabees (WW2 & Vietnam)—(Aug.) Ray Garaski, 4148 W. Oakdale Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cape May Section Base & Miscellaneous Bn—(June) Arthur Jordan, 7370 Henry Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19128

SC 539 (Pacific, WW2)—(Aug.) Harry T. Adair, RFD 2, Reinbeck, Iowa 50669

Women Marines—(July) Dorothy Heynert, 280 19th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94121

USS Ancon (AGC-4)—(May) Michael Doban, 29 Vista Rd., Levittown, Pa. 19057

USS Archer-Fish (SS311)—(July) Carl A. Wilken, 1516 Central Ave., Sandusky, Ohio

USS Benner (DD 807)—(July) Eugene W. Hock, 4561 Lewis Dr., Hamburg, N.Y. 14075

USS Dace, Prize Submarine Crew—(July) Elmer L. Roth, Oskaloosa, Kans. 66066

USS Henley (DD 391)—(July) Roy E. Anglen, P.O. Box 198, Huron, Ill. 62528

USS Hornet (CV-12)—(June) Tom Prophet, 518 6th St., Annapolis, Md. 21403

USS Louisville (CA 28)—(July) D. D. Martin, Box 3228, N. St. Louis, Mo. Ill. 60438

USS Massachusetts (BB 59)—(May) Frank Gately, 4 Cross St., Foxboro, Mass. 02035

USS Pickens (DD 342)—(June) Merritt Georss, 78 Elmwood Park East, Tonawanda, N.Y. 14150

USS Quincy—(June) Ed H. Moore, 173 Carlton Terr., Teaneck, N.J. 07666

USS South Dakota—(Apr.) Fred Hogue, Box 84, Moclis, Wash. 98562

AIR

6th Service Sqdn—(Aug.) Fred Tichnell, Box 250, Oakland, Md. 21550

17th Aero Sqdn (WWI)—(June) Rodney D. Williams, c/o Cottage Hotel, Lake Mills, Wis.

89th Aero Sqdn (WWI)—(June) James F. Scott, Rt. 1 Box 128, Aztec, New Mex. 87410

284th Aero Sqdn (WWI)—(July) Leo T. Neu, 1115 Hornsby, St. Louis, Mo. 63147

351st Aero Sqdn (WWI)—(June) Wilbur D. Hussey, 611 College, Storm Lake, Iowa 50588

374th Grp, 33rd Tr Carrier Sqdn—(Aug.) Sid Kleinert, 2342 Washington St., Allentown, Pa. 18104

414th Bomb Sqdn—(Aug.) Joe H. Simpson, Jr., Whitmore, S.C. 29178

Roswell Army Air Field (All Military Personnel 1941-45)—(June) Joseph R. Lucas, P.O. Box 1023, Roswell, N.M. 88201

MISCELLANEOUS

Civilian Conservation Corps—(April) William Dietz, 446 55th St., Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14304

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS JANUARY 31, 1968

| ASSETS | |
|---|------------------|
| Cash on hand and on Deposit | \$ 2,972,552.53 |
| Receivable | 139,983.14 |
| Inventories | 432,574.89 |
| Invested Funds | 3,241,653.21 |
| Trust Funds | |
| Overseas Graves Decoration | |
| Trust Fund | 293,093.28 |
| Employees Retirement | |
| Trust Fund | 4,089,087.13 |
| Real Estate | 821,521.81 |
| Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation | 310,203.39 |
| Deferred Charges | 62,159.92 |
| | \$ 12,367,829.40 |
| LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE & NET WORTH | |
| Current Liabilities | \$ 969,652.17 |
| Funds Restricted as to use | 23,138.25 |
| Deferred Income | 2,357,355.76 |
| Trust Funds | |
| Overseas Graves Decoration | |
| Trust Fund | 293,093.28 |
| Employees Retirement | |
| Trust Fund | 4,089,087.13 |
| Real Estate | 821,521.81 |
| Reserve for Rehabilitation | 37,599.59 |
| Reserve for Child Welfare | 113,715.59 |
| Box Reserve Convention | 6,000.00 |
| Reserve for Publication | 42,258.78 |
| Reserve for 50th Anniversary | 12,370.37 |
| | \$ 2,745,745.91 |
| Unrestricted Capital | 1,359,787.34 |
| | \$ 12,367,829.40 |

WHAT SHOULD THE WISE SHOPPER KNOW?

(Continued from page 10)

A. On lamb chops and steaks, there's often a remnant of the federal inspection stamp on the outside of the skin, and you can determine it by that. But there are other things, like liver and hamburger, which you can't stamp. In that instance, you have to get close to the butcher. You have every right to ask the butcher or the supermarket manager, "Where do you get your meat? Is it federally inspected?" And you have to be a careful shopper and decide yourself if you trust the manager. I think in a place where you generally get good meat, you'll probably continue to get good meat. If shoppers will go to the trouble to ask questions, and make the sellers realize that they are indeed being watched, then you can probably count on good practice.

Q. You've said that many buyers are upset about meat packaging. In what way?

A. Sometimes those cardboard trays you mentioned a moment ago hide fat or bone in the meat package. The best part of the meat is on top, where the customer can see it through the cellophane wrap. But sometimes the butcher uses the cardboard tray to hide poorer parts of the

meat. The customer wants to see both sides of the meat she buys.

Q. What other bills are in the hopper besides the fish and poultry bills?

A. The President in his 1968 consumer message has listed eight areas of consumer interest including a study of auto insurance. There are eight bills pending from last year. So as you can see, my office is going to be pretty busy.

The Truth in Lending Bill has passed both houses of Congress. That would be educational. As we are talking, the House and Senate are resolving differences. Your magazine had a good article on that bill some time ago. It was called "The Organized Confusion of Easy Credit." All the bill tries to do is to make lenders spell out what the credit costs are in dollars and what the simple annual interest is that you are paying, when you use consumer credit.

Another bill would set safety standards for some medical devices, clamp down on phony cancer cures and so on. Another tries to eliminate some possible causes of power blackouts. Another would set new safety standards for gas pipelines, and try to prevent fires and blasts like the one that destroyed a whole

block in New York last year. We want to research the causes of fires more thoroughly. The death rate from fires in the United States isn't very low.

Q. But your office isn't a fire-prevention agency?

A. No. Yet products and installations that are in the consumer field are among the causes of fire and death by fire. A gas pipeline is a consumer installation. Highly flammable articles for sale are fire hazards. When it comes to such things we do feel that we have an interest in fire-prevention.

Q. Are you looking ahead to other consumer problems that might call for new laws?

A. Quite a few. Interstate land sales is an area we intend to get into. About 36 states have very good laws that protect people from fraudulent land promotions, but people who buy through the mail have no protection. We are looking ahead to a bill that would require full disclosure of what the property consists of.

We are seeking legislation to restrict some possible practices in the management of pension and welfare funds, to make sure the funds still exist when the time comes to pay off.

(Continued on page 46)



**Copenhagen Tobacco
isn't for smoking.
It isn't lit, isn't puffed,
isn't inhaled.**

It's too good to smoke.

You don't burn tobacco this good. You put a pinch between your gum and cheek, and enjoy it. Without smoking, or even chewing. Copenhagen gives all the satisfaction of prime tobaccos—aged, hickory-smoked, blended. Packed in dated cans, so you know it's fresh. Too good to smoke? Yes. And it costs less, too. Sure beats smoking!





Fish with Berkley Trilene and

Here's a line so different it's patented. It's the line that doesn't deteriorate from air, water or atmosphere as ordinary monofilament does. Berkley Trilene is the monofilament the "pros" and guides prefer. It's the line that wins the casting tournaments. It's the line that catches more fish—wins more contests. Sure, it costs more, but it's worth it. The built-in "lubricant" keeps it lively longer. You have more fishing fun—save money in the long run.

WE are so anxious for you to try Trilene we'll pay 25¢ towards your purchase of 2-100 yd. spools.

This coupon is redeemable only at your dealer.

AL-4

This coupon worth 25¢ towards the purchase of 2-100 yd. spools of Berkley Trilene Monofilament.

Purchaser's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Dealer's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Dealers: Remit this coupon directly to Berkley & Co., Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360 for redemption. Limit one per customer.

BERKLEY & COMPANY
Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360

Make Rubber Stamps for BIG PAY



Need more money? Earn \$60-\$75 a week, spare time, at home making rubber stamps for offices, factories, individuals. Hundreds of uses. Hundreds of prospects—everywhere. Right in your own community. Turn out special stamps for names, addresses, notices, prices, etc., in minutes with table-top machine. We furnish everything and help finance you, at less than bank rates. Write for free facts. No salesman will call.

Rubber Stamp Div., 1512 Jarvis, Dept. R-8-D, Chicago 60626

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, will get you FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today to W. S. Rice, Inc., Adams, N.Y. Dept. 8M.

WHAT SHOULD THE WISE SHOPPER KNOW?

(Continued from page 45)

We have few complaints about mutual investment funds, but we know there are abuses. Specifically, we want to cut down on the percentage of the salesman's commissions that comes out of the first year's payments. A tremendous percentage of your first year's payments are commissions in some cases. So if you have to sell after a short period, it turns out you own very little. You've just been paying commissions.

This is certainly not necessary. Several old and growing mutual funds have never charged commissions at all, nor any in-and-out fees—merely a clearly stated annual service charge against the total fund. Where there are commissions, they could certainly be spread out more thinly in time.

Q. What sort of consumer education do you think is possible beyond requiring straightforward labeling, packaging and so on?

A. I think that formal education in the schools could do more for us as consumers. I'm appalled at the thought that we're sending youngsters out of high school who get married immediately and find that they are babes in the woods when it comes to purchases and contracts. They may know a lot about geography and history, but that isn't going to help them next Tuesday when they go out and rent a house and try to set up a family budget. They don't know how to budget. They don't know how to buy on credit—and I think that is part of what should be taught in school.

Q. How could the schools tackle it?

A. Dave Schonfeld, of our office, was successful in getting consumer education in some high schools in New York City and Yonkers. He brought business people right into the schools as lecturers. Auto salesmen, mechanics, used car dealers, a bank president, someone from a credit union—even a loan shark came and talked straight to the kids about his operations.

Dave found that once these people were put in the role of teacher they became absolutely pure—that is they didn't push their own interests, or their own products, but spelled out the facts of business life. He found that after a little selling on his part, the Rotary and Lions Clubs were delighted to find businessmen for the schools. They decided that it was in their self-interest to teach young people how to deal in the marketplace. I'd like to see more non-school consumer education, too.

Q. Of what sort?

A. I'd like to see makers of products provide more helpful information about

some products. I think many of them would be willing to if an office like ours could nail down the kind of information that would seem to help consumers most.

I wish, too, that more consumers would read the literature that the makers do provide. There's an old joke that goes: "When all else fails, read the directions." I wish there were some way to make the consumer read the maker's literature before he buys the product. It often happens that one buys something, takes it home, then finds it wasn't what he wanted and if he'd only read the literature he'd have known it wasn't. Did



"You need a rest too, Doc—how about a game of golf?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

you ever take a can of paint home and then read on it that it should be mixed with A or B or C? You don't have A or B or C. You could have read the label in the store, but you didn't.

Today, consumers need more information from the maker because sales people know less and less about what they're selling. You go up to the clerk and say: "I want to buy an adding machine. Which one is best for my purposes, the \$200 one, or the \$65 one?" But all the clerk knows is how to make out the sales slip and run the cash register. In the supermarkets, there isn't even a sales clerk. You are it. Who could blame you if some day you should scream: "Help!"

Well, in a nutshell, our office is trying to find that help for you before you do scream.

THE END

be prepared for

MEMORIAL DAY



Regular Uniform

Crease and stain resistant, year-round, 14-ounce nylon blend gabardine with 1/2 inch gold stripe. Must be dry cleaned.

Jacket. Eisenhower style with elastic waist insert. Give height, chest and waist measurements. Chest sizes 36-46 in short, regular, long and stout (portly) from stock. All other sizes add \$10.00 and allow 5 weeks for delivery.

No. 70201 \$24.50

Trousers. Zipper fly-unfinished bottoms. Give your height and waist size. Waist 29-46 from stock. All other sizes add \$10.00 with 5 weeks for delivery.

No. 70102 \$14.95

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Alternate Uniform

Navy Blue Blazer and Grey Trousers approved for wear on all occasions.

Blazer. Lightweight "year-round" tropical, 55% dacron, 45% wool. Gold buttons, silk embroidered emblem on outside pocket. Sizes 36 to 50" in short, regular, long, extra-long and stout (portly). Give weight, height, chest, and suit size when ordering blazers.

Lightweight "year-round" tropical, (No. 77150). \$29.95

Trousers. All wool worsted regular weight (No. 77100) or 55% dacron, 45% wool lightweight tropical (No. 77050). Unfinished bottoms. Sizes 29 to 46" in short, regular and longs. In ordering give waist size and height.

Trousers \$11.95

*For special size blazers or grey trousers, add \$5.00 service charge and allow 5 weeks delivery.

Short Sleeve Blazer Sport Shirt. Wash 'N Wear, 65% Dacron, 35% Cotton material. Embroidered emblem on pocket. Sizes: Small, Medium, Large, Extra Large.

In white (No. 70360) or light blue (No. 70380). \$3.95

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Sox. Black nylon 6 x 3 rib stretch sock—one size fits all feet. No. 70470 Each \$0.55; two pairs for \$1.00

Uniform Shirts of pre-shrunk broadcloth in long or short sleeves.

Regulation Style Long Sleeves 32 to 35. Neck half-sizes 14 to 18.

White No. 70302 or Blue No. 70156 \$4.95

Regulation Style Short Sleeves. Quarter length sleeves and sport color in small, medium, large and extra large.

White No. 70406 or Blue No. 70410 \$4.75



Uniform Caps

Uniform cloth is duckskin texture air wool broadcloth. See 1968 emblem catalog for other materials.

Style 1 Lettering—Post No., state name in full.

Unlined No. 71000 \$4.80

Lined No. 71057 5.20

Style 2 Lettering—Post No., city name in full, state abbreviated.

Unlined No. 71029 \$6.00

Lined No. 71085 6.50

All Purpose Flag Set

With two piece aluminum pole, gold pole top, halyards and utility holder for attaching to wall, window sill, house siding, etc.

Defiance cotton with sewed stars and stripes

3 x 5-ft. flag, 6-ft. pole No. 72800 \$ 7.40

4 x 6-ft. flag, 8-ft. pole No. 72801 10.00

Reliance cotton with dyed stars and sewed stripes.

3 x 5-ft. flag, 6-ft. pole No. 72802 4.00

Six or more, each 3.50

See 1968 Emblem Catalog for grave marker and other special Flags.

Flag Case

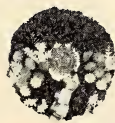
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tary contributions are sought. U Thant has said he's tired of seeking contributions every few months, never knowing whether he will be able to meet \$2 million a month in bills for Cyprus.

Is this any way to run an organization? You bet it isn't.

Should the UN be a forum and a power for promoting the national interests of member nations?

It certainly *is* such a forum in practice. It seems an inescapable dilemma that no member is apt to vote *against* its basic national interests in the UN. This difficulty, by itself, runs through all of the other questions. But the new African and Asian nations go farther than protecting their interests with their votes. They seek to involve the UN in matters which boil down to interfering in the internal affairs of other states. Having 62 votes of their own (a majority of 1) they can jam any resolution through the Assembly and block any proposal that displeases them. And on any matter that is an irritant to the West they can count on the 12 Communist members. Finally, with all this power, they can win other votes from nations that may want *their* help some day.

Maybe the newer, smaller nations will develop more sophistication in the future. On more than one occasion they have seemed to think that, if they should pass any old thing with their majority, the larger nations would be required to carry it out. Whether it should be a proper matter for the UN—or even make sense—was beside the point.

In the UN Conference on Trade and Development, 77 smaller nations voted in a plan for the big nations to hand over their industry and their trade to the 77. As the editor of this magazine noted in 1965: (a) their vote wouldn't make it happen, (b) the naïveté of the plan would damage respect for the UN, and (c) it could so offend public opinion here as to injure public support for U.S. foreign aid for those very nations.

The Afro-Asian bloc is very much interested in making the UN a tool for the destruction of colonies, and in such things as forcing all Africa to conform to its plans. Both ideas involve the UN in the internal affairs of some nations at the behest of other nations. Whatever else this is, it is meddling. Further, such interference cannot be made to work without making the UN an aggressor itself.

In 1966, the General Assembly voted 114-2 that South Africa could no longer govern diamond-rich South-West Africa. The world court had already heard the question and had thrown it out on the

basis that it wasn't a matter for other nations to settle.

Seven weeks later the Security Council approved a boycott of Rhodesia by all 123 UN members. It aimed to cut off such basics as oil and bring down the government of Ian Smith, who is a prime target of black Africa.

When the shouting died down, everyone realized that, to enforce these measures, war against Rhodesia and South Africa would be necessary.

As some Western delegates had foreseen, Portugal and South Africa ignored the boycott against Rhodesia and continued all trade with her, including oil.

"The sanctions are having no effect whatever on the Rhodesia situation,"



"Who needs personal problems? Being a taxpayer is enough reason to drink!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

complained Ambassador Ben Mwemba of neighboring Zambia. "Zambia is the one who has no oil."

Meanwhile, South Africa said, in effect: "So the UN is going to take South-West Africa away from us? OK. We are now at peace. But if you come, bring your guns." The UN charter, said South Africa's Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller, is intended to protect states from just such actions.

As far as the UN is concerned in all this, the fundamental question seems to be whether sympathy with one side of any quarrel between nations can justify the UN breaking the peace. The basic position of the Afro-Asian bloc is: "Our cause is right. We have the votes. Therefore the UN should take the offensive against our enemies." Should it?

Should the UN establish broad declarations of principle in human affairs having the effect of treaties?

The offhand answer to this might be: "Why not?" Some of the declarations already made or proposed have magnificent titles. For human rights. Against genocide. But what human rights can be mutually agreed to—and enforced—between democracies and dictatorships? Their concepts are totally different, and the documents must—and do—contain pitfalls.

The pending genocide declaration contains, among other things, a provision to make "complicity" in genocide punishable in the world court. "Complicity" is so ill-defined that many people think it *could* be read to mean complicity in a single murder, while the *charge* could be enough to have the world court try it. Should an American accused of murder in the United States by a Russian be hailed into a world court because the charge is "complicity in genocide?" What happens to our sovereignty, and to the accused's rights in an American court under our Constitution? Some Americans say we should OK the declaration to prove that we are against genocide. Should we?

It is a whole study in itself to see if nations such as ours should sign documents having the force of treaties when they may cut across the Bill of Rights in our own Constitution—or if the UN should involve itself in matters that touch the internal civil law of member nations. A simple answer might, or might not, be to stop offering them as treaties and instead let them simply stand as expressions of UN sentiment.

BUT NEITHER THIS, nor any of the other questions on my list, is simple. They are far more complex than I've made them seem.

I can't see any practical answer to some of them, when one takes the whole international climate into account. I think the Legion's National Commander has his work cut out for him just to name a study committee. I understand that such a committee in the Legion would serve without pay. It needs able men with plenty of time at their disposal, and a background of study or experience in foreign affairs. One would hope that before they went to work the Legion staff would put together a historical review of the UN to give the committee a ready-made starting point.

That would be no small task in itself. But if done thoroughly, painstakingly and unhurriedly, this project *might* render some service to mankind. Someone once said that you can't start to solve problems until you state them clearly.

THE END

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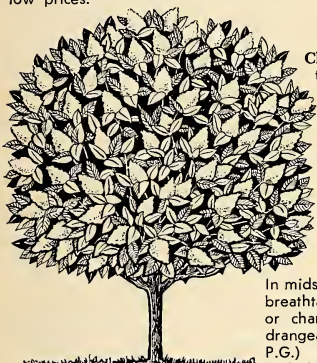
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LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

New Outdoor Sport

A AMERICANS SEEM to be going all-out for a new sport, according to reports. Called *orienteering*, it's a new way for clubs, families and individuals to have more fun in the outdoors. The setting is any available woodland, and the game is to find your way from one designated checkpoint to the next, by map and compass. It's like a sportscar rally except it's on foot. The sport is booming because it's open to all, regardless of age or physical prowess, and it requires no special, expensive equipment—only rough clothing, a map, ball-point pen, and a compass. Its big plus, of course, is increased physical fitness because of the exercise it provides. In Sweden, where it originated, orienteering is a compulsory school subject. Fourteen countries, including England, have enthusiastically adopted it and have formed the International Orienteering Federation which held its First World Championships in Finland in 1966.

The average course for a meet covers about four miles and can have as many as 10 checkpoints, forming a closed circuit back to the start. These may be a fallen tree, bend in a brook, large rock, etc. Each participant is given a list of these points and a topographical map. At his designated starting time (contestants are started at 10-minute intervals), the meet master shows him a master chart on which each checkpoint and course is shown in red ink, and he copies these onto his own map. Then he sets out alone, using his compass to follow the course bearings on the map.

Each checkpoint is marked by a red flag visible 25 yards away. When it is reached, the contestant copies on his list the secret number marked on the flag (to verify that he found it). Sometimes a rubber stamp (and pad) is placed near the flag for this purpose. Everyone must report back to the start by 4 P.M., regardless of how many points he has found. Meets usually start at 10:30 A.M., and a course time may require two hours or more. The fastest time wins, but not always the fastest runner; the slower, more methodical pathfinder often has the advantage. Some meets are scored by the number of checkpoints found in a time limit, such as two hours. There are night meets, cross-country meets, relay races and time handicaps.

For additional information, including how to organize your own club and arrange meets, consult: *Orienteering*, by John Disley; published by Stackpole, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105; price: \$4.95

Topographical Maps (scale: two inches to one mile) of specific areas can be obtained for 50¢ each from: Washington District Section, U.S. Geological Survey, 1200 South Eads St., Arlington, Va. 22202.

RACK for paper towels, for outdoor camping or backyard barbecue, is recommended by H. Severson of Greenwood, Wis. Carefully unwrap the end of a wire coat hanger where it turns around the hook, straighten

it slightly and slip it through the towel roll so the latter hangs on the straight, horizontal part of the hanger, and then rewrap the wire end as it was originally. Hang the rig on a convenient tree and it's always accessible.

WHEN CHUMMING for bottom fish, through the ice or in open water, the chum you drop on the surface disperses too quickly to be effective down deep. The answer, writes John Beck of Knox, Pa., is to lower the chum in a paper bag to which a rock has been added. When it has reached the bottom, a sharp tug on the line will cause the rock to tear open the wet bag, dumping the chum exactly where you want it.

FISH SCENT: From Canada comes a liquid fish scent money-back-guaranteed to produce fish even from "fished-out" spots. Harmless and nontoxic to both fish and consumer, it has an odor that is not unpleasant to humans but irresistible to fish and can be used wherever scents are legal. Available in both fresh and salt water formulas in shatterproof plastic bottles (1 1/4 oz., average season supply) it sells for \$2.98 postage paid from James Logan Enterprises, Dept. AL, 2631 Dover Ave., Jacques Cartier, Quebec, Canada. Tell 'em we sent you.

QUICK KILL training kits, consisting of 90,000 BB air rifles and ammo, are being shipped by the Daisy/Heddon Co. to South Vietnam where they'll be used for instruction in short-range shooting, including instant "instinct" shooting without conventional rifle sights. Now civilian *Quick Kill* kits also are available. Write: Daisy/Heddon, Rogers, Arkansas 72756.

FREE FISHING TACKLE CATALOG is yours for the asking from the Shakespeare fishing tackle people. Its 56 four-color pages show the entire line of rods, reels, line and other accessories along with fishing tips and a pocket fishing calendar. To get one, write: Advertising Dept., Shakespeare Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., 49001. Tell 'em we sent you.

WHEN STORING fishing reels, shooting accessories, and camp tools in plastic bags for long periods, drop the part into the bag and lower into a deep pan of water almost to the top of the bag, then seal, recommends Frank Barboni, Jr., of North Haven, Conn. Water pressure will force out most of the air, including rust-forming oxygen. Same trick will keep stored foods fresher longer.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

THE RED CROSS IN FLOOD AND WAR

(Continued from page 19)

then roared northwest across the Gulf of Mexico toward Texas.

Under the direction of Paul M. Moore and Philip Schenkenberg, managers of the Atlanta and St. Louis area offices, the Red Cross mobilized workers and equipment. As Beulah moved west, they went west too—from Florida to Louisiana and Texas. From as far away as Springfield, Ill., 31 mobile kitchens, feeding vans, catering trucks and food-stocked station wagons, most with two-way radios, were sent to Texas coast points. By September 18, this equipment was in position. Thousands of people were evacuated inland, windows boarded and shelters stocked with food.

Commander Roger Palmquist of the 15th American Legion district, which stretches along the lower Rio Grande, and Commander Robert L. Embrook of the adjoining 14th district to the northeast, ordered Legion buildings used as shelters and hundreds took refuge in them.

The Red Cross staff and the volunteers, including hundreds of Legion men and their families, were well prepared when Beulah smashed into Texas just east of Brownsville at 6 a.m. on September 20. Before being blown out of commission,

the wind gauge at the airport registered gusts of 109 miles an hour. Trailers and boats were wrecked on Padre Island and tides ran seven to ten feet above normal. Beulah moved north to a point south of Kingsville, then turned southwest, crossed into Mexico below Laredo and broke up in the mountains near Monterrey.

"We had hardly any sleep for four or five days," recalls Commander Palmquist, an 11th Airborne veteran of WW2, who also served in Korea. "The wind disrupted power and telephone service and knocked out most of the radio stations in the area for a time." As the Texas Legionnaires coordinated their relief work with the Red Cross, their own property was taking a beating.

PALMQUIST's home at Pharr, in the Rio Grande Valley, had roof and window damage. In Donna, Tex., Post 107's hall—which is among the older Legion buildings in the country—was damaged, as were Legion structures in Port Isabel, Santa Rosa, Pharr and several other communities.

Beulah spawned 47 tornadoes in Texas. But more damaging than the winds and tides was torrential rainfall

that caused mammoth flooding of all streams south of San Antonio. Rainfall of more than 20 inches was recorded between there and Corpus Christi and between Brownsville and Laredo. More than 30 inches fell in Rio Grande City and Falfurrias.

In one of the biggest disaster mobilizations in Red Cross history, more than 200 staff people, equipment from all parts of the country, and more than 6,000 volunteers dealt with the resulting misery. Remarkably, only 15 persons died in Texas as a result of Beulah, five of these in a tornado. Only 35 people were hurt.

"Almost anywhere else it would have been the biggest flood in American history," says Edward J. Gully, Deputy Director of Red Cross Disaster Services. "The combination of many streams to drain the water, early warning, adequate preparations and cooperation of many agencies saved lives." Gully, a WW2 veteran of the 14th Armored Division, flew from Washington to Houston and Corpus Christi to help deal with Beulah.

To a large extent, the Red Cross is an expert mobilizer of other people and other agencies, and of their assets and equipment, for emergency purposes. It owns only a small fraction of the facilities.

(Continued on page 52)

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THE RED CROSS IN FLOOD AND WAR

(Continued from page 51)

ties that it converts to relief efforts. In Texas, cots, blankets and mobile kitchens were obtained from the Fourth Army. Helicopters and their pilots were borrowed from the Army and also from oil and pipeline companies. They carried ill persons, including an 80-year-old man. Dairies and breweries bottled drinking water for refugees.

At the peak of Beulah's flood, 225,000 persons were fed and 175,000 housed in 294 shelters operated by the Red Cross over the 44,000-square-mile South Texas disaster area. Helped were 23,000 Mexican nationals who fled across the Rio Grande into Texas to escape floods. The Red Cross printed posters and aid applications in Spanish. More than 31,000 families who suffered losses were aided. Some cases were processed months later when farm workers, forced to work elsewhere because of local crop destruction, returned to their ruined homes.

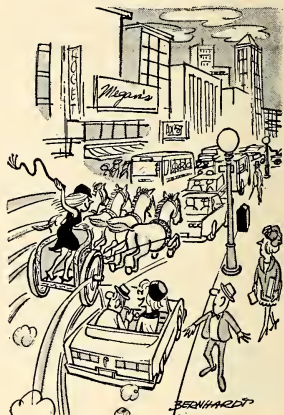
A baby was born in a supermarket that Col. Bob Harris had converted into Red Cross disaster headquarters at McAllen. Harris is disaster chairman of Hidalgo County. The seven-pound girl was ushered into the world by a volunteer nurse, the wife of Dan Bachman, a Red Cross disaster director.

At Three Rivers, floods blacked out power and telephone service. Refugees then almost exhausted the fresh water, food, cots and bedding at Red Cross shelters. There also was an urgent need for tetanus antitoxin. A shortwave radio appeal was picked up by an amateur operator in Corpus Christi and also by Texas Ranger headquarters in San Antonio. Within an hour, the Red Cross dispatched supplies to the marooned town by high wheel truck and helicopter.

carious position because it has been doing what it is supposed to do," says Robert L. Harry, Director of Fund Raising. "We need the help of the American people to meet our increasing commitments."

Frederick R. Kappel, retired A.T. & T. chairman, and Dan C. Williams, Texas insurance man, were chairmen of the March 1968 campaign to raise the \$121,624,000.

The Red Cross now has staff people at military installations in 47 states (all except Oregon, Vermont and West Virginia) and in 30 other countries, according to Vice President Robert C. Lewis, who directs Red Cross services for U.S. armed forces and veterans. Around the world these involve 2,450 staff people and thousands of volunteers, many of them families of servicemen at



"Peggy Cavanaugh! I haven't seen her since her driver's license was revoked."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

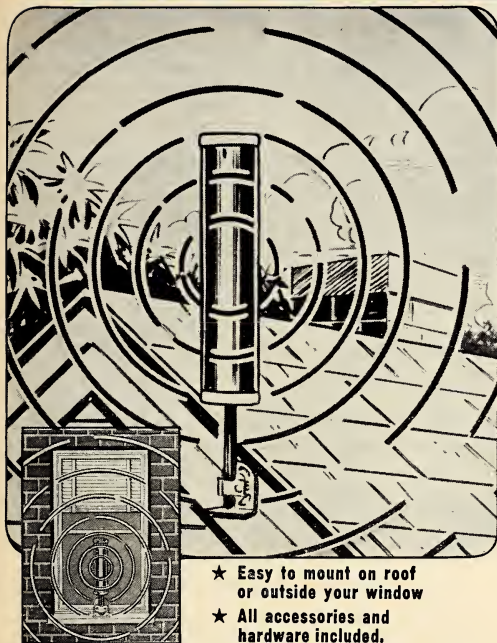
their stations. Vice President Lewis, a native of Culpepper, Va., has been a Red Cross man since 1936. He received the Medal of Freedom for directing first its European and then its China-Burma-India operations in WW2.

Red Cross President Gen. James Collins also saw service in the Pacific and Far East during his Army career. Since becoming President of the organization he has made trips in 1966 and again this year to Japan, Korea and South Vietnam.

Red Cross work in South Vietnam has expanded with the forces there. The organization will spend on services to troops this year \$48,836,300, about \$8 million more than two years ago. Of 350 Red Cross staff people in South Vietnam,

(Continued on page 54)

REVOLUTIONARY NEW SOLID STATE OUTDOOR OMNI-DIRECTIONAL ANTENNA



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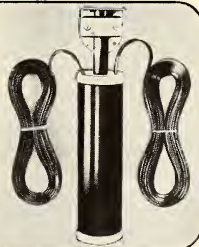
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☐ I enclose 25¢ for a full year's subscription to Hanover House Catalogs.

THE RED CROSS IN FLOOD AND WAR

(Continued from page 52)

Shotgun... \$74.95
 The same famous brand shotgun you'd pay \$100 for can be ordered for only \$74.95 from the big 311 page Western Gun Catalog. Equally great discounts on rifles, scopes, reloaders, fishing tackle, outdoor gear.

Mail coupon and \$3 (refunded with \$30 order) for your exclusive copy.

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184 provide morale-maintaining welfare services for able-bodied fighting men, and 52 are supplying recreation and welfare services to men in 17 hospitals, including the hospital ships *Repose* and *Sanctuary*.

Many chapters "adopt" military hospitals and clubs in the Far East. For instance, the 93rd Evacuation Hospital at Long Binh has been "adopted" by the Red Cross chapter in San Diego, Calif. It sends the patients magazines, paperback books, toilet articles, games and playing cards, and recording tapes for messages home. These are distributed by Red Cross girls assigned to the hospital. Recently these were Brooke Berry, Seattle, Wash.; Judy Scruggs, Bartow, Ga.; Frankie Lee Osborne, Long Beach, Calif., and Elizabeth English, Willshoro, Pa.

As in other hospitals, these girls write letters for patients who cannot hold a pen. "This is one of the most satisfying things we do," explains Miss Osborne. "Many ask us to describe their wounds in such a way as not to worry their families. And it means a lot when somebody writes back to thank us. We may write six or seven letters a day, not many, but they are the important ones."

These girls work in olive-drab military fatigues and jungle combat boots. "But once a week we wear dresses," says slender, blonde Miss Berry. "This may be our biggest contribution to morale. A lot of our patients want us to do this every day."

Vernon M. Lyons of Wichita Falls, Tex., who joined the Red Cross staff in 1966 after 22 years in the Air Force, went to South Vietnam last May as an Assistant Field Director assigned to the First Marine Division. On August 29, he was killed when a jeep in which he was riding ran over a land mine near Da Nang. More recently, Paul E. Samuels, Red Cross field director at Lai Khe, South Vietnam, lost his life in a mortar attack on the base. Their deaths brought to 289 the total of Red Cross workers who have died in or as a result of overseas service.

"Many Red Cross workers in Vietnam are close to the fighting where the going is rough," says General Collins. "This is particularly true of the field directors who live and work with able-bodied troops, sometimes under hazardous conditions. When emergencies arise these men are the communications link between the man in uniform and his family."

Urgent communications between field directors and U.S. Red Cross chapters about the personal griefs and joys of soldiers and their families speed at 100 words a minute, 24 hours a day, through

an amazing telecommunications center on the second floor of Red Cross national headquarters in Washington, D.C. These confidential messages, some 750 a day to and from Vietnam alone, cover all human experience: "It's a boy... father died... Joe's check didn't come... John needs compassionate leave..."

Seated at typewriters, operators with earphones take part of these over the telephone. Other messages clatter in via rows of Teletype and Western Union machines. A wall is covered with card dialers for instant connection with any U.S. military installation. Messages for overseas are punched into tape. Sorted by computer, these flow into the military communications system via Ft. Detrick at Frederick, Md., and the Navy center in Syracuse, N.Y.

"We can locate any U.S. serviceman



"I can tell you right now, he's going to complain about too much starch in the shirts!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

in the world regardless of where he is," says Vice President Lewis.

He and President Collins are proud of the 110 young women, all college graduates, who run the Red Cross recreation centers and clubmobiles in Vietnam. These girls are better paid than—and work a bit differently from—Red Cross girls in previous wars. They sometimes move their operations by helicopter. Because of the heat in much of Vietnam, they are more likely to serve cold soft drinks than the traditional coffee and doughnuts.

They helped distribute more than 610,000 Christmas gift kits, one for every U.S. serviceman and woman in Vietnam, in December. These had been assembled in hundreds of U.S. communi-

(Continued on page 56)

Now, a world-famous physician, who treats some of America's leading celebrities, says forget about drugs and realize that

FOOD IS YOUR BEST MEDICINE

This is possibly the most controversial medical book for the general public ever written. We believe it may also be the most beneficial.

For in it, a leading physician (who cured himself of dangerous illness with food alone) asks you to:

- 1) stop taking dangerous drugs ...
- 2) switch today to an enjoyable NEW way of eating that makes you glow-all-over with greater energy, glorious vitality—and above all, ROBUST HEALTH ... even if you've spent the last forty years feeling "rotten!"

Look At The Photo Of Young-Looking Dr. Bieler Again. Then Realize That He Has Been A Hard-Working Physician For More Than 50 Years!

Dr. Bieler's message to you is quite simple: He wants you to know that, as a practicing physician for the past fifty years, he has seen just about every illness and weakness that the human body can suffer. *And he believes that the vast majority of ALL infirmities DO NOT HAVE TO EXIST AT ALL!*

Let him tell you about this thrilling discovery, now, in his own words:

"... I have reached three basic conclusions as to the cause and cure of disease. This book is about those conclusions.

"The first is that the primary cause of disease is not germs. Rather, I believe disease is caused by a toxemia which results in cellular impairment and breakdown, thus paving the way for the multiplication and onslaught of germs.

"My second conclusion is that in almost all cases the use of drugs in treating patients is harmful. Drugs often cause serious side effects, and sometimes even create new diseases. The dubious benefits they afford the patient are at best temporary. Yet the number of drugs on the market increases geometrically every year as each chemical firm develops its own variation of the compounds. The physician is indeed rare who can be completely aware of the potential danger from the side effects of all these drugs.

"My third conclusion is that disease can be cured through the proper use of correct foods. This statement may sound deceptively simple, but I have arrived at it only after intensive study of a highly complex subject: colloid and endocrine chemistry.

"My conclusions are based on experimental and observational results, gathered through years of successfully treating patients. Occasionally I have resorted to the use of drugs in emergency situations, but those times have been rare. Instead, I have sought to prescribe for my patients' illnesses, antidotes which Nature has placed at their disposal.

"This book deals with what I consider to be the best food and the best medicine."

Now See How This Method Has Worked — In Hundreds Of Case Histories From Every Walk Of Life, And With Almost Every Ailment You Can Imagine!

Once again, Dr. Bieler's entire life has been devoted to the deep belief that *you can often get rid of most miserable illnesses*—health wreckers like arthritis, asthma, edema, ulcers—even some tumors, kidney and liver ailments, premature aging, loss of glandular function—all with the diet given you in this book of nothing more than certain easy-to-obtain foods that **HELP THE BODY FLUSH AWAY HEALTH-CORRODING TOXINS!**

For example—
The case of the 55-year-old woman who was weak and ill with swollen, painful, arthritic joints; high blood pressure; insomnia and overweight. Now this woman says, "There is not a single twinge of pain any more," and she is in great good health and at her proper weight. (Read the way she did it with FOOD as her major medicine—beginning on page 19).
The same priceless principle, and "FOOD medicine," healed a dangerous discharging ulcer that kept a man bedridden. *Don't miss this story (page 200) and the key paragraphs that follow it.*

DO YOU KNOW—

Secrets of timing your meals: The amazing balancing formula that may be all you need to insure waking up full of pep every morning—that may give you the healthy digestion you've always wished for.

How to have a healthy cholesterol in your arteries. (Yes, you want cholesterol in your arteries as a lubricant. Read what most people don't know about arteriosclerosis, and how the right food helps you avoid this death-dealing condition).

HOW TO LOSE WEIGHT AND STAY AT THE RIGHT WEIGHT with a food regimen that "reduces" fat and uses quality and easily while it helps you get rid of body toxins and KEEPS UP YOUR HEALTH.

How to recognize YOUR OWN GLANDULAR TYPE—and the many ways you can adjust your diet to assist your good glandular function, male or female. How women can get through the menopause with little distress—and no drugs—when their diet is right.

And much more! Only a small sample of the fascinating help this book gives you on almost every page. Read it—entirely at our risk—TODAY!

WHAT CELEBRITIES SAY

Hedda Hopper said:

"If I'd always taken his advice, I'd never have had a sick day ..."

Greta Garbo said:

"Having known Dr. Bieler for some years, I am sure ... **FOOD IS YOUR BEST MEDICINE** ..."

Mrs. Frank Lloyd said:

"I consider Dr. Bieler is as great as any living doctor ... because of the many lives I have observed him prolonging after other medical prognosis was nil ..."

The same simple nutrition methods cured a man who was too weak to sit up—with a body temperature of only 93°, a highly irregular heart and other symptoms of advanced, deadly hypoadrenia. After 11 days of Dr. Bieler's food treatment, he felt fine. In 32 days he was strong and capable. (page 211).

And above all, on page 17, read Dr. Bieler's story: Remember, he proved his methods on himself when he was ridden with kidney trouble and asthma, and grossly overweight. In fact, when you get your approval copy of **FOOD IS YOUR BEST MEDICINE**, we think you'll want to turn to page 17 first and read his own personal story of his discovery of the "health magic" that waits in proper nutrition.

SPECIAL NOTE:

How To Use This Book To Your Greatest Advantage —

When you receive your no-risk approval copy, check the **COMPLETE INDEX**. Within a minute you may find some ailment or debility of misery that is bothering you.

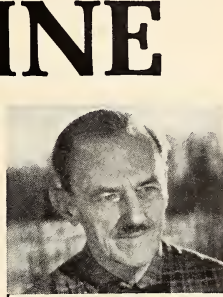
Flip to the page indicated and read—in five or ten more minutes—Dr. Bieler's way to treat that ailment. **THAT FIVE OR TEN MINUTES OF FASCINATING READING** may be the greatest health-breakthrough of your entire life.

Read It Entirely At Our Risk!

But Dr. Bieler wants you to prove to yourself, without risk, that *good food—not drugs—is the best way to new life, new health, new vigor!* Therefore, we allow you to read **FOOD IS YOUR BEST MEDICINE** for thirty full days—entirely at our risk. If at the end of that time, you are not convinced that Dr. Bieler's road to health is the **RIGHT WAY**, simply return the book for your purchase price back!

But, if you have thrilled (as we have) to this great break-through in health—and if you **FEEL BETTER ALREADY** because you have spent a few days following Dr. Bieler's nutrition methods, then simply keep the book as a lifetime, life-extending guide for yourself and all your loved ones.

Again, you read it from cover to cover **AT OUR RISK!** Why not send in the No-Risk Order Blank—TODAY!



About the author

HENRY G. BIELER, M.D.

"I BELIEVE THAT NATURE, IF GIVEN THE RIGHT OPPORTUNITY IS ALWAYS THE GREATEST HEALER ... I often have been in disagreement with doctors who stuff the sick, exhausted patient with powerful drugs, and then are forced to 'remedy the remedy'."

"Early in my career, when my own health broke down, I investigated the dangers of drugs and the chemistry of foods. I came to the conclusion that I must give up drugs. It was not long until, after repeated, verifiable results, I discarded nearly all drugs in treating my patients."

"You can save a great deal of the money you now spend on pills and doctors' bills, and spend it on good food and fun."

After half a century of practice, Dr. Bieler attempted to retire but found the world beating a path to his door. He still is treating movie stars and miners, professional men and Pasadena dowagers, farmers and government officials. Many and many a person blesses this wise physician for health restored after it had been given up for lost ... for making life full of joy and working living.

Dr. Bieler holds the Tilden-Wegner-Bieler Chair of Dietetic Medicine, sponsored by Columbia University.

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including most big ones, raise all or part of their funds through their United Funds. General Collins, Chairman W. Averill Harriman and other top Red Cross leaders are frequently United Fund speakers.

Since 1961, the Red Cross and the American Association of Blood Banks, the principal blood banking organizations, have had a reciprocal agreement for the exchange of blood and blood credits. This utilizes blood more effectively and enables local donations to be given to a patient in a distant city. In the case of rare blood types this is very important. More than 600,000 blood units have been exchanged between the organizations. Together they collect 90% of the 6 million units of blood used annually in the United States.

Both are dedicated to the voluntary donor concept and no charge is made for blood itself. Costs to patients are limited to expenses of packaging, handling, transfusion. Even with blood free, the packaging and handling cost the Red Cross about \$8 every time it receives a blood donation, while hospitals charge patients for transfusion costs. Since 1948, the Red Cross has opened 56 blood collection centers. Its largest, and perhaps the largest in the world, is in Los Angeles. The newest is in Albany, N.Y. The American Legion, on the state and local level, is in many places one of the leading organizers of the blood donor campaigns.

THE OLDEST Red Cross responsibility under its charter from Congress is the mobilization of community resources in disasters. It cooperates with many agencies and organizations, including The American Legion. The written understanding on disaster relief between the two organizations dates back to 1926. It was updated in 1965. In it the Legion urges posts to support Red Cross fund drives, and not to engage in separate public campaigns for disaster relief funds. The Legion may, and often does, raise funds within its own ranks, or appropriate them from its various treasuries, to help its own units in disaster work.

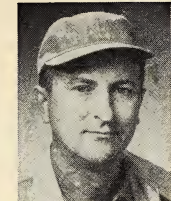
Local posts and chapters work together and Red Cross "welcomes the cooperation of The American Legion in disaster preparedness and relief activities. It will utilize to the fullest extent... physical facilities... and the services of Legion members."

"Legion hats side by side with the symbol of the Red Cross are a welcome sight in any emergency." General Collins told the 1966 Legion Convention. "Natural disasters cannot be eliminated, but by working together and mobilizing all of our human and material resources we can minimize their cruel effect on people."

THE END

SAVE TIME, WORK & MONEY PLUG IN MY ZOYSIA GRASS

By Mike Senkiw, Agronomist, Zoysia Farm Nurseries



with Zoysia and other grasses, I fully recommend my Zoysia for your area because I KNOW what it will do.

Every year I watch people pour time and money into lawns that fail them just when they want their lawns the most.

I see them reseed, feed, water, weed and mow, mow, mow! When it turns to hay in midsummer, I feel like calling out, "For Heaven's sake, when are you going to stop throwing money away and switch to Zoysia grass?"

In comparison, I'm always happy to get letters from people who have plugged in my Zoysia Grass, because they write me to say how beautiful and weedfree their lawns remain in scorching heat and drought. To depend on artificial lawn watering is now as uncertain as rainfall itself.

IT'S AS HARDY AS BEAUTIFUL

Frigid winters and scorching summers in Iowa proved Zoysia grass as hardy as it is beautiful. There, the Men's Garden Club of Des Moines picked a Zoysia lawn as the "top lawn—nearly perfect" although it had been watered only once to August.

Established Zoysia is so drought-proof you'll forget how you once labored with endless lawn sprinkling and worried over water bans.

No Need To Rip Out Present Grass

Plug my Zoysia into an entire lawn or limited "problem areas." With the same leaf color and appearance as blue grass, it will blend perfectly. Plug it into poor soil, "builder's soil," clay or sandy soils—even salty, beach areas, pool areas and I guarantee it to grow!

For Slopes, Play Areas, Bare Spots

Or correct problem areas such as slopes where Amazoys hails erosion, in hard-to-cover spots, around swim pools, in play areas, etc.

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Your deep-rooted, established Amazoys lawn saves you time and money in many ways. It never needs replacement... ends re-seeding forever. Fertilizing and watering (water costs money, too) are rarely if ever needed. It ends the need for crabgrass killers permanently. It cuts pushing a noisy mower under a blistering summer sun by 2/3.

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Do not mistake Amazoys pre-cut plugs for sod or seed of any type grass. There's no seed that produces winter-hardy Meyer Zoysia. Sod of ordinary grass, carries with it the same problems as seed—such as weed, diseases, frequent mowing, burning out, etc.

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- **WON'T HEAT KILL**—When other grasses burn out, Amazoys stays green and lovely!

Every plug must grow within 45 days or we replace it free—Since we're fully in business for the fun of it—you know we have to be sure of our product.

Consider the time and money you invest in your lawn and it doesn't pay to struggle with grass that burns out just when you want it most. Sooner or later you're sure to plug in Zoysia, why not now? Order Amazoys and let it spread into thrillingly beautiful turf!

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☐ Plugger ☐ 1000 Plugs \$39.95

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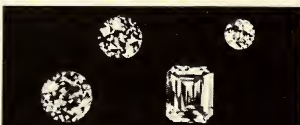


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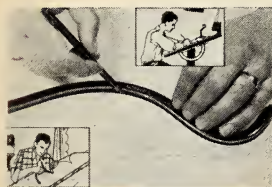
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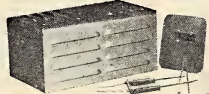
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ADVICE FROM AN EXPERT

The mother of four children was giving some advice to a married girlfriend of hers who was about to have her first baby.

"You've got nothing to worry about," said the mother. "You'll get used to it. When I had my first baby I phoned the doctor every time it sneezed or coughed. But when my youngest swallowed a dime the other day, I just looked at him and said, 'Young man, that money comes out of your allowance!'"

DAN BENNETT

REVERENT MOMENT

The young Airman was standing guard at the SAC Base gate. Harsh gusts of wind, laced with snow and chilled to fourteen degrees below zero, numbed his cheeks.

He stepped inside the gate house and sat down for a few minutes respite from the cold, but the warmth stole over him, his head fell forward on his chest, and the young Air guard was asleep.

A banging on the window brought him wide awake, and he stared into the eyes of an irate Lieutenant Officer of the Day. Knowing the penalty of being caught asleep on guard duty, the quick-thinking young airman slowly dropped his head, closed his eyes, and uttered what he hoped was a reverential and convincing . . . "Amen." To his relief, the scowling Lieutenant walked away.

GENEVIEVE M. McCLELLAND

QUICK THINKING TENANT

"If the radiators aren't putting out any heat at all, as you claim," said the sarcastic landlord to his complaining tenant, "I'll just have a plumber take them out of your apartment."

"Please don't do that," begged the renter. "They come in pretty handy for cooling my beer."

D. O. FLYNN

STILL LOOKING

That woman is extremely rare
Who ever has anything to wear,
Still, one sees women at every
affair . . .

And have you ever encountered one
bare?

SUZANNE DOUGLASS

IN A WORD

Riot: Wrong.

LANE OLINGHOUSE

NO SEE-THROUGH WRAPPER

Medical books have color plates
That show our innards plain—
Gory, gruesome, odd-shaped things
Like kidneys, lungs, and brain.
I'm glad we come done up in skin
And not in cellophane.

ETHEL JACOBSON

HEADWORK

Clever ads: Brain sells.

S. S. BIDDLE

BITTER TEE AT THE SHORT GOLF HOLE

The man standing there with the gun
at his head,

With his voice now a pitiful moan,
Is the one from whom reason and sane-
ness have fled,

For he shot it in one while alone!

BERT KRUSE

1+1=0?

Use of birth control pill usually results
in a family fewed.

ANDREA HERMAN

MUST YOU?

Moderation
Is fine, unless
You carry the virtue
To excess!

THOMAS USK



"Johnson, I think you're intelligent, hard-working, aggressive and after my job so I'm firing you."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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